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Supreme Court alone can stop nuclear test

By ADAM RAPHAEL in Washington and ANTHONY TUCKER

Eight environmental groups appealed to the US Supreme Court yesterday a last-ditch attempt to stop the five-megaton underground nuclear explosion at Amchitka Island in the Aleutians, due to go off at 10 p.m. GMT tomorrow. Meanwhile, a bitter political storm was brewing with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr P. Trudeau, telling a group of French journalists that Canada could do nothing more to stop the test short of declaring war on the United States. Senator Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, in an unusually strong statement yesterday, described the test—code named Cannikin—as “dangerous and an outrage.”

The Supreme Court is now the last hope to stop the test. A United States Court Appeal refused on Wednesday, for a second time, to grant an injunction in spite of a secret memorandum from President Nixon's chief environmental adviser which said that the test could trigger a large earthquake and tsunamis.

In the memorandum, which the Federal Court ordered to be published, Dr Russell Train, chairman of the President's Environmental Council, strongly questioned the assumption by the Atomic Energy Commission that the test of the Spartan BM warhead, was without danger. About the possibility of a large earthquake, the memorandum, dated December 1970, stated:

“All the earthquakes triggered by underground explosions in the various Nevada tests released substantially less energy than the explosion itself. It may be established that this is a necessary condition then there would be no apprehension with regard to the Cannikin event. Unfortunately, this is not the case.”

“Real danger from the triggering of a large earthquake by the nuclear explosion, in a tidal wave, called tsunami, is not possible. It is not possible to assess the probability of a tsunami following the explosion. Substantially the same appraisal was made in another confidential memorandum by Dr J. W. Hadley, the AEC's chief

seismologist for Cannikin. He said: “Qualified scientific opinion is in good agreement that the possibility of triggering a large earthquake by Cannikin is remote but real, and that this earthquake, if it took place, would be one which would have appeared later in the natural course of events.”

The US Court of Appeals was clearly disturbed by this evidence, but reluctantly concluded that it was not qualified to intervene. “In our view, the case does present a substantial question as to the legality of the proposed test. But it does not necessarily follow that plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction against the test.”

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Mitchell Harp, has said that Canada will hold the United States responsible for any damage done, and the Canadian House of Commons has passed a resolution deploring the test. A protest petition has been signed by 179,000 Canadians.

Japan, like Canada, has protested officially against the test. The major concern, in both Canada and Japan, is the possibility of environmental damage through the triggering of a major earthquake or the accidental release of radioactive material because of a “burst out.” The US has had 19 burst

outs during its nuclear test programme. Before the first nuclear test on Amchitka 18 months ago, students demonstrated at the Canada-US border crossings, and yesterday a crowd of about 5,000 marched across the border bridge at Windsor, Ontario, and came face to face with Detroit riot police. No violence was reported. Detroit police accepted a petition of protest addressed to President Nixon.

About 3,000 demonstrators blocked the bridge between Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron, Michigan, where a large effigy of President Nixon was burned in front of US border police who had sealed off the US end of the bridge.

In other demonstrations, about 1,500 students carried a coffin containing protest signatures across the “Rainbow Bridge” at Niagara, and left it at the US Customs post, while at Cornwall, Ontario, a group of student demonstrators marched across the international bridge in Roosevelt Town, and surrounded the US Customs office.

In Toronto, the US Consulate was ringed by police to protect it against a crowd of about 3,000. The demonstration was broken up by police motor vehicles without injury or arrests.

Protest picture, page 2

Union keeps political ban

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

Britain's fifth biggest union, the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, is to retain the rule which prevents Communists from holding office.

The decision was made yesterday by a majority of about three to one at a special rules conference of the union at Blackpool.

It represents a humiliating defeat for the left wing of the union which had believed itself on the brink of a revival. Even the general secretary, Mr Frank Chapple, said afterwards that he was “agreeably surprised” with the decisiveness of the result.

The vote was the most crucial of a series in which the left-wingers have challenged the national executive. Their rule means that the left will now have to accept the rule for at least another seven years; the union's next rules conference is in 1978 and the national executive, which has the power to submit rules revisions to policy conferences in the meantime, will certainly not want to reopen the issue.

The decision also means that the 420,000-strong union, is continuing firmly along the path charted by its late president, Sir Leslie Cannon, who conducted a rigorous anti-Communist campaign after the ballot-rigging case which broke the Communist Party in 1964. The union introduced its rule preventing Communists from holding office.

The conference yesterday heard impassioned pleas from the left wing about democratic rights but these were dismissed by Mr Chapple, who said it was a question of barring from office people who wanted “extra rights” to hold secret meetings and “to do their own pamphleteering.”

He believed the decision was “keeping faith” with his union's membership which had rallied in favour of the restriction seven years ago.

The leadership of the union, he said, had satisfied itself that it would not be exposed to action under the Industrial Relations Act for “unreasonable discrimination.” He said that the decision had caused the national executive to vacillate about the rule at one stage.

“The history of our union will show that the ban on Communists is not unreasonable, but eminently reasonable in the circumstances we are in,” he said. He added that if the need ever arose, the union was prepared to present the National Industrial Relations Court with “a mountain of evidence” to support its stand.

Mr Chapple said that after it became known that the executive was considering lifting the restriction because of the Industrial Relations Act the union received protests from ordinary members. “I don't think British workers,” he said, “want Communists to hold office in any trade union. To do so is not an extension of democracy but of stupidity.”

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Report and map, page 7; Leader comment, page 12



After the bomb—a bedroom of the Black Mountain bar at Hannahstown, near Belfast. Four men with snb-machine guns gave customers four minutes to escape

Jenkins firm on principle

Labour's deputy leader, Mr Roy Jenkins, last night refused to promise that he would toe the party line if the principle of Common Market entry occurred again during Commons debates. He gave a warning against a “witch-hunt in the constituency,” and said at a Parliamentary Labour Party meeting: “I want, so far as possible, to sink differences.”

Mr Jenkins added: “I shall always endeavour to vote with the party—I did so for 23 years until last Thursday night. But I do not seriously think I could be expected to undertake—without having seen what is the proposition—that I would cast a vote on a major, central principle which would be directly contrary to the clearly thought-out vote which I gave last Thursday.”

Before Mr Jenkins spoke, some MPs tried to ensure that his statement could be debated and questioned afterwards. But the P.L.P. chairman, Mr Douglas Houghton, ruled that what Mr Jenkins said would be treated as a personal statement. Questions or a debate, he said, were not desirable.

“I think there is a deep need in the party for moderating our divisions,” Mr Jenkins said. “I think this has been achieved by calming down a little and not becoming addled of crisis. We all have to make some sacrifices. I recognise that whatever the position in strict logic, a major vote of principle is one thing and a whole series of disorganised routine divisions is another.”

“We cannot spend months voting all over the place. Nor could organised, persistent abstention be other than divisive.”

Labour now at centre of Ulster stage

Mr Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, flew to London for talks with Labour leaders yesterday, against the background of reappraisals of policy on Ulster by both the Government and the Opposition at Westminster.

The political climate was further disturbed by the news of a further resignation from Mr Lynch's parliamentary party in Dublin, which makes the prospect of a snap election in the Irish Republic a strong possibility. Moves were afoot in the United States to make the US Government ask the United Nations Security Council to send a peace-keeping force to Ulster. And in Belfast, more than 1,000 troops carried out their biggest-ever raid, in Andersonstown.

Ian Aitken writes: Both major parties at Westminster took fresh initiatives yesterday to meet the crisis in Northern Ireland—and it was the turn of the Labour party to make the running.

Mr Wilson received a detailed private briefing from representatives of the Government of the Republic of Ireland on the political crisis in Dublin, which now threatens to topple Mr Lynch from the premiership. The precarious situation in the Dail has become a major factor in the situation, affecting not only the nature of any new proposals but also their timing.

Mr Faulkner's visit was unannounced. He conferred not with Ministers in Whitehall but with Mr Wilson and Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary. Downing Street was not told of the visit until Mr Faulkner was already on his way.

It was said officially that the visit had been arranged 10 days ago, before the recent flurry of activity at Westminster. But Mr Faulkner arrived in London fully aware of Labour's intention to seek new initiatives, to replace what it regards as the outdated policy of the 1969 Downing Street declaration.

He was also aware of the talks which are to take place in Belfast next week between a Labour Party team led by Mr Callaghan and Mr Wedgwood Benn, and representatives of all Irish Labour party and Social Democratic organisations, north and south of the border. These talks are being billed as the avul in which a completely new policy will be hammered out.

Opposition sources said the talks with Mr Faulkner, which occupied more than an hour at Mr Wilson's London residence, Lord North Street, were conducted on a confidential basis. Turn to back page, col. 1

Poor law cash

TRAINEE solicitors are hoping to take the first step towards establishing a minimum wage by registering the association members' group of the Law Society—which represents 9,000 trainees—as a union under the Industrial Relations Act. A majority of trainees earn less than £10, some earn nothing.

Pirates in pop records will find it harder to sell their copies of commercial discs, now that 23 countries, including Britain, have signed an agreement to outlaw pirate sales. Unauthorised copies cost the record industry an estimated £100 millions a year.

Britain's Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Mr John Denson, is being withdrawn because he has a serious back complaint. The Foreign Office in London is stressing that his departure does not reflect on the improving British-Chinese relations.

Parsons and publicans may become volunteer police “liaison officers” in 150 Devon villages, because the village bodies have been replaced by Panda car patrols. But the Devon association of parish councils, which proposed the scheme, has assured villagers that the “liaison officers” are not intended to act as informers.

Reward for the local government lobbies

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The Government's plans for replacing the existing local authorities of England and Wales by a relatively small number of new counties and districts were published yesterday. The Bill shows that the intensive lobbying since the reorganisation White Paper of last February has not been all in vain.

But over the faint applause from the leaders of the boroughs and shires came some predictable growls of discontent at changes which had come not far enough, or too far for the tranquility of tradition's guardians.

The Bill covers the organisation and functions of local government outside Greater London, and includes provisions for the membership, proceedings, and management of the new authorities. Some provisions apply to Greater London authorities as well.

The office of alderman will disappear except in Greater London; councillors will be able to claim taxable allowances for the time spent on council business; and hundreds of Whitehall controls over local government activities will be lifted.

The Government hopes to get the Bill through as quickly as possible, so that existing authorities can get down to the enormous task of creating new authorities, merging existing ones, and transferring duties from one level to another.

It is, however, prepared for a fairly lengthy debate on the still highly controversial questions of new boundaries and the division of functions. Another Bill, covering the reorganisation of local government, is expected a year from now. The new authorities will start work on April 1, 1974.

The main boundary changes from the White Paper proposals involve the creation of a new Humberside authority for both banks of the estuary, the division of Cleveland into three instead of two new counties, and a general drawing in of boundaries around the six metropolitan areas. In the sharing of functions, the Government is giving more power to the new county districts, which include many large cities now exercising all local

government functions in their own areas.

The Association of Municipal Corporations, representing the boroughs, found the boundary proposals disheartening and thought the extra powers proposed for district councils did not go far enough. “A tremendous responsibility will fall on the urban members of the new county councils to make the new system work fairly,” a spokesman said.

The Urban and Rural District Councils' Associations were rather more warm in their praise for the transfer of functions but also thought that the Bill did not go far enough. “The associations will hardly be convinced that this still limited allocation of functions justified the much larger new district councils in England. The new Welsh districts were somewhat better . . . but even here there is still room for consideration.”

The County Councils' Association called the proposals for sharing planning and highways functions between county and district levels retrograde and wholly unacceptable, and said that the creation of a South Glamorgan authority dominated by Cardiff was unnecessary and inconsistent with the principles applied in the rest of the country.

The urban and rural were particularly pleased about the decision to tighten the metropolitan boundaries, but the Town and Country Planning Association's director, Mr David Hall, described this as an appalling step which would mean the creation of enormously complex joint plans for the urban metropolitan areas and their surrounding rural counties.

Report and map, page 7; Leader comment, page 12

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Report and map, page 7; Leader comment, page 12

TV, radio-2

Arts . . . 10
Business . . . 15-17
Entertainment . . . 8
Extra . . . 14
Home news . . . 5-8, 18
X-words . . . 21, 23

Classified—18-21

Ship of State sails into icy waters

By Norman Shrapnel, Parliamentary Correspondent

WHO WOULD have thought yesterday's foreign affairs debate in the Commons would have blown up into such a spirited naval occasion.

The omens were not good. A torpid audience listened to the Foreign Secretary with the air of people who found themselves transported back in time. They might have been attending a review from one of the bleaker days of the cold war, with the late John Foster Dulles taking the salute.

True, Sir Alec glimpsed a patch of blue sky, but he was not allowing himself to be carried away by them. It was when his shadow hove into view that the scene brightened, freshened, and became invigoratingly choppy. Not only did Mr Denis Healey spy a deep-seated reluctance on the Foreign Secretary's part to sail into modern times, but he accused

Sir Alec of deliberate go-slow tactics in the betterment of East-West relations.

“We have already moved into the twilight of the cold war,” according to Mr Healey. President Nixon was flying off to Peking and Moscow, but what were we doing? What part was Sir Alec playing in these fruitless efforts to improve relations? Expelling these Russian trade ships with a barrage of publicity seemed to Mr Healey a run way of running a detente.

The Tories were furious at this attack since Sir Alec had defended his expulsions with something approaching fervour and had called it a “necessary clearing of the air.” If Mr Healey thought otherwise let him say so, and we should then know exactly where we stood.

Well, Mr Healey did think

otherwise, and he did say so—at considerable length, and with a final twist of scorn. If the damage was mercifully less than it might have been, Mr Healey implied, it was only because nobody else took the affair anything like as seriously as we professed to. The Americans, the Germans, the French, even the Russians, had evily gazed at us with a long and a whole series of disorganised routine divisions is another.

Things got even hotter when Mr Healey turned to the move for a Rhodesian settlement, towards which Sir Alec had told the House that considerable progress had been made, “though there are considerable difficulties still in the way.” A settlement within the ambit of the Five Principles, Sir Alec was confident, would “make the African landscape much less bleak.”

But Smith has proclaimed that he does not believe in any of these principles. Mr Healey objected. He had a great deal to say about Smith, and it was then that the review alarmingly turned into a naval engagement—a brisk hand-to-hand skirmish with the Admiral's barge.

Rear-Admiral Morgan Giles, a bluff back-bencher with an enormous red buttonhole, could bear no more. He sprang to his feet and called the Shadow Foreign Secretary to attention. Smith—what was all this about Smith? Say Mister, he ordered, when you refer to a Head of State.

Mr Healey is not the man to finish from answering back, even on the quarter deck. He said he was referring to Smith, a traitor to the Crown. Surely the gallant admiral took an equally serious view

of an oath of allegiance to the Crown? The dialogue deteriorated a little at this point, with rather more of the barge than the Admiralty about it. Admiral Giles rapped out something about “positive security vetting,” and Mr Healey said: “Temper, temper!” He followed up with remarks about smear campaigns, and by Mr Norman Pentland (Chester-le-Street).

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Senate vote to split foreign aid a blow to Mr Nixon

Washington, November 4
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted by nine to seven today to divide foreign aid into three separate economic, humanitarian, and mili-

New 'cold war' feared

By PATRICK KEATLEY,
Diplomatic Correspondent

The first round of talks between Britain and Iceland over the proposed extension of the fishing limits from the present 12 miles to 50 ended in London yesterday with agreement to hold the second phase in Reykjavik in December or January.

But the tacit phrases used by officials on both sides after the discussions could not disguise the fact that they still disagree over legal rights and policies. The prospect of a new "cold war" similar to the one of 1991, remains.

Iceland, under the new left-wing Government which came to power in last summer's general election, is pledged to put the 50-mile limit into operation by next September 1.

If this is to mean anything, she will have to enforce it with gunboats. And if Britain asserts the right of her trawlers to fish within the limit, she will have to operate a counter-enforcement system with Royal Navy ships.

The nightmare, however, remains on the horizon while the officials have to find forms of words and possible formulas to avert a crisis. Britain has suggested that joint agreement on a new system of conservation to preserve the size of the present shoals of fish, might be an alternative to the unilateral imposition of fishing limits.

President Nixon has had a good deal to say about the rule of law, internationally as well as nationally, especially when he was Vice-President under General Eisenhower. Democratic ideals and the rule of law marched together, in his view, while, in contrast, the dictatorship of the proletariat was notorious for its record of broken treaties.

More recently Nixon has said less about the world rule of law. More important, the United States gives signs of emerging in the front rank of treaty-breakers.

Violations of treaties by states are, of course, not unusual, though they are far less common than often supposed. The great instances of treaty violation or alleged violation tend to concentrate in problems of war and peace.

What is relatively new is that in areas which so much less to the heart of a state's security, actual or perceived, and where the law is clear, the US has increasingly shown contempt of the law.

Four cases may be cited:
● A substantial number of members of Congress and the Senate have indicated that they

may oppose payment of at least part of the UN assessment upon the United States in protest at the vote to oust Taiwan in favour of Peking.

The United Nations might well have acted unreasonably in prejudging as it does the chances of that entity's continuing independence of Communist rule—but it did not act unlawfully. However, the United States (whether or not on congressional initiative) threatens or seems to threaten to react illegally to a policy decision which is of important elements of its Congress, disagree.

● A second case goes back 14 months, when US labour leader George Meany appeared before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives to urge that the United States threaten to withhold its assessed contribution to the International Labour Organisation. He proclaimed himself to be fed up with what he saw as increasing Communist dominance of the ILO, of which "the last straw" was the appointment by the ILO's director-general of a Russian national as assistant director-general.

Mr. Meany's speech was a blow to the kind of careful consideration needed to write a new Bill.

The US Senate Finance Committee voted today to give President Nixon authority to raise the surcharge on foreign imports to 15 per cent. The surcharge, imposed on August 15, had a ceiling of 10 per cent, but was lower for a large number of goods and applied to only about half of imported products. — Reuters and UIP.

Senator Muskie, reported the development when he left a private meeting during which members discussed anew foreign aid programme after Friday's defeat of the Administration's Aid Bill.

A spokesman for the Secretary of State, said earlier that Mr. Rogers, who appeared before the committee yesterday, felt the present aid programme should continue until a sensible and balanced reform package was produced.

"The Secretary believes it is not possible to handle foreign aid on what amounts to a cut and paste basis," the spokesman said.

The committee's action could seriously weaken the Administration's efforts to obtain military aid for some nations, Senate sources said.

Administration strategy was to seek the passage of foreign aid as a unified package in the hopes that the general support for technical assistance and relief to Pakistanis refugees would gain the votes of Senators opposed to military aid. One source said that at least forty of the 100 Senators were likely to vote against military aid as a separate package.

Rising Senate opposition to providing weapons for such governments as those in Greece and the Dominican Republic, over deeper American involvement in Indo-China, particularly Cambodia, led many liberals to join traditional conservative opponents of foreign aid to defeat the Administration Bill by 41 to 27 votes.

Differences between the Administration and the committee on the fundamental shape of any new foreign aid legislation appeared to be as wide as ever.

Noting that the existing authority to run the 25-year foreign aid programme expires a week on Monday, the State Department's spokesman, Mr. Charles Bray, said he did not see how it would be possible for

the committee to give quickly the kind of careful consideration needed to write a new Bill.

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UNESCO is 25 years old

From our Correspondent

Paris, November 4

President Pompidou inaugurated the twenty fifth anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) here today and called for greater effort to overcome the humanising processes that, he said, inevitably accompanied rapid technological and scientific progress.

One of the basic problems of contemporary society, President Pompidou told the audience of delegates from 125 United Nations member countries, was to reconcile the creation of man's intelligence with the obscure compulsion of human instinct. It would be absurd to hold up scientific research and its applications, but it was also pointless to deny that they were a servitude as well as a service.

The delegates were officially welcomed by the president of the Unesco General Conference, Senor Attilio Dell'Oro, of Argentina, and another speaker was Lord Hailsham, who recalled that Unesco's first session was held in the United Kingdom.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Congressman John Rooney, was not satisfied with the threat to withhold funds. He insisted that they be withheld. What was the Nixon Administration's reaction? The representative of the Department of Labour supported Rooney while the representative of the Department of State had the guts and good sense to oppose him. With the assent of organised labour and business, Rooney's viewpoint carried in both houses. It holds to this day.

The United States has failed to pay half its assessment for last year and all of its assessment for this. There is not the least dispute that failure to pay these binding assessments is in violation of US legal obligations.

After a while, the Administration adopted a unified policy in favour of payment. Nixon has publicly set out that policy, and Secretary of State William Rogers forcefully, if belatedly, has stated

the case for payment. Ervo George Meany has reversed himself and called for payment. But the full influence of the White House has not really been brought into play. Pressure has not been exerted. The impression in Congress is that the President does not care, while Congressman Rooney does—and as long as that impression prevails, so does Rooney.

● A third case arose in early October. The Senate has voted to require the United States to resume imports of chrome from Rhodesia. The imports would violate a universal ban on importation of certain Rhodesian products imposed by binding resolution of the United Nations Security Council. The United States legally could have vetoed that resolution. It voted for it. Pursuant to it, and to his authority under the United Nations Participation Act, President Johnson ordered that imports of chrome from Rhodesia to the United States

cease. Again, in this case, there is no controversy about the international law of the matter—it is absolutely clear that the United States is bound not to import Rhodesian chrome and that, if it does, it will violate its obligations under a treaty, namely, the United Nations Charter.

In this case, too, there is the pattern of right-wing Congressional initiative complied with White House compliance. The Secretary of State reportedly voiced opposition to the congressional move when he met a visiting delegation of the Organisation for African Unity. But the President has remained silent and there is no indication that he will refuse to go along with this violation of the Charter.

● The fourth example is that of the international aspects of Nixon's economic programme. The surcharge, among other measures, violates United States obligations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. The closing of the gold window does not comport with the US obligations under the articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund. If the Administration, in deciding



A demonstrator brandishes a ripped US flag in a Canadian protest yesterday against the proposed American nuclear test on Amchitka Island, Alaska. The 1,000 demonstrators marched across the Ambassador Bridge between Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, temporarily closing it to traffic.

Hint of final push to clinch a Rhodesia settlement

By PATRICK KEATLEY

are being continued by parliamentary action next Wednesday could be readily and speedily unscrambled if there were a successful settlement.

In the Commons yesterday, Sir Alec spoke of "considerable difficulties still in the way of any settlement," but he was also prepared to add that there had been "a lot of progress" in the rounds of talks which have taken place in Salisbury, led by his special emissary, Lord Goodman.

The important hint of determination in Whitehall to get a settlement came after Sir Alec had made the ritual reference to the five principles which protect African political rights and must govern the terms of any settlement.

He then went on to say that an agreement conferring legal independence on Rhodesia would represent "an enormous contribution to harmonious living on the continent of

Africa." The Foreign Secretary then added: "We must try to achieve it, otherwise the African landscape is very bleak." MPs were left with the clear impression that Sir Alec, and perhaps even more Mr. Heath, are determined to make the final push now to clinch a deal with the Smith regime.

In Washington, a joint Congressional conference committee yesterday approved of the lifting of the United States embargo on imports of Rhodesian chrome. The chrome issue was included in a compromise version of a \$21,000 million (£8,400 million) military procurement Bill.

The committee had tentatively decided earlier this week to go along with the Senate, which had earlier voted to lift the embargo. The Bill, including the chrome amendment, sponsored by Senator Harry Byrd (Independent-Democrat, Virginia) now goes back to the Senate and the House of Representatives for final approval.

Mr. Ziegler said they would meet again tomorrow for a session that was not listed in Mrs. Gandhi's original programme. Mr. Nixon had always anticipated holding further talks with Mrs. Gandhi even though they had not been announced formally, he added.

Mr. Ziegler said the United States wanted to do what it could to ease the suffering of millions of refugees who had fled from East Pakistan to India. But on the overall crisis and relations between India and Pakistan, he said, "there are some severe limits on what we can achieve."

At the same time, he added, the world should not conclude that the United States was sitting back and letting events take their course. He disclosed that President Nixon had made contacts with President Yahya Khan of Pakistan, but he declined to elaborate or say when they took place.—Reuters.

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upon these illegal steps, weighed their negative impact upon the international legal structure, there has been no public sign of it. These measures have, however, aroused less international criticism on legal grounds than on grounds of economics, equity and diplomacy. This, in part, is because it is widely recognised that, in this case (unlike the foregoing three) the US has had good reason to act, and because other States had earlier violated their GATT and IMF obligations in their economic crisis impelled them to do so.

Yet the obdurate diplomatic stance espoused by the Secretary of the Treasury has tended to dissipate the initial understanding with which US measures were received. Criticism of the lack of law as well as of fact on the US side is considerable.

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Versailles, November 4
The European Economic Community is to press for an amendment to the 1972 agreement on the dollar as part of a general realignment of world currencies, the French Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, said here today. Speaking at a press conference after a meeting of EEC Finance Ministers, he said devaluation of the dollar was not the only key to a settlement of the present international monetary crisis, but it would help to solve a lot of problems.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, who presided over the one-day meeting, said it would be useful to start talking about figures for a realignment when there was a clear way for negotiations to get under way. For this, the United States must express its willingness to take part. As a country with a basic balance of payments in equilibrium, the United States would be under no obligation to devalue its currency.

M. Giscard d'Estaing said the Ministers would meet again in Rome before their next negotiating session with the Americans to work out details of their position. The meeting was expected to begin in Paris on November 22.

The French Minister said the intention of the Ministers here today was directed mainly towards a world-wide solution to the problem. Only if this proved impossible should the Community members try to reach an interim settlement among themselves.

Stumbling block
M. Giscard d'Estaing said the situation within the EEC on which the Six are still divided, was not discussed today. The main stumbling block here is the deep-rooted divergence between France and West Germany, and M. Giscard d'Estaing said this would be tackled at the forthcoming summit meeting between President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt.

Questioned about the position of the French franc in any international currency realignment, M. Giscard d'Estaing said France remained opposed to any alteration in the franc's current parity. The Government's policy continued to be the maintenance of the parity of the franc as it is defined in the statutes of the international monetary fund.

EEC officials commenting on today's meeting, said it had become clear that for the Community the way forward remained blocked until Washington committed itself to devaluation. Another factor to emerge, they said was France's strategy of aiming at a world-wide solution in which Common Market problems would automatically be settled. If progress could be made with the United States and other members of the Group of Ten, then the Six would be saved the painful process of trying to reconcile its own internal differences. — Reuters.

Anthony Harris, page 15

Britain to give EFTA notice at end of year

From HELLA PICK: Geneva, November 4

Britain will leave EFTA at the end of 1972, the day before the end of the year, the Community. Since EFTA rules require a year's notice, Britain will hand in its formal resignation on December 31 this year.

Mr. Rippon announced this at today's EFTA Ministerial Council. It was a natural consequence of last week's parliamentary decision to join the EEC.

There were a few pangs of sentimental regret among Britain's partners in EFTA when Mr. Rippon said that the country which had been the moving spirit behind the decision to set up an industrial free trade area as a protection society against the EEC was withdrawing to the bosom of the EEC.

Denmark and Norway, the other two EFTA countries that hope to join the Community, will not feel free to give notice of withdrawal from EFTA until they have had their required popular consultations and ratified the Treaty of Accession to the EEC. If they are to join the EEC with Britain on January 1, 1973, they will probably have to persuade EFTA to waive its rule that members must give a full year's notice to quit.

There is no question of EFTA breaking up altogether. The EFTA neutrals — Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Finland, and Iceland will maintain the organisation, but their main concern now is to ensure that the Community, the Community will fight to secure acceptable free trade arrangements for the EFTA neutrals before the beginning of 1973.

In the communiqué issued after today's discussion on European integration there is a renewed promise by candidate countries and by the neutrals. The Community speaks of "The strong interest which EFTA Ministers have expressed, and which they reaffirm in safeguarding as an important part of an enlarged European Community the free trade already established between EFTA countries."

Although Britain abandoned any former commitment to stand by its EFTA partners when the EEC membership negotiations first began, Mr. Rippon gave a pledge today that Britain would do its best to get satisfactory arrangements for those EFTA partners that do not seek full membership. He insisted that he would speak with the same voice in Brussels as in Geneva.

But there is no doubt about the difficulties ahead. The Community has not yet agreed on a negotiating mandate with the EFTA neutrals. A partial mandate, enough to make a start in negotiations, will probably be found on Monday when the EEC Council of Ministers meets.

Scheel wants closer EEC consultation

The EEC Foreign Ministers are due to meet in Rome today and Hella Pick writes that the West German representative, Herr Scheel, is expected to stress the need for closer political consultations between the member countries. He is also likely to suggest that a proposal for a standing consultative committee with the United States, should be reconsidered.

The Ministers who are meeting for one of their regular consultations on foreign policy coordination are to be joined by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the Foreign Ministers of the other candidate countries tomorrow.

It is doubtful whether Herr Scheel will raise much enthusiasm from the French. They have a much more cautious approach to the idea of institutionalising political consultations at this stage. Britain would certainly want to discuss such questions at the summit of the enlarged Community which has been proposed for next year.

The German move is prompted by the rapidly changing international situation. Obviously they do not expect any decisions to be taken at this weekend's meeting. But the German Government believes that the Community must work towards establishing a dialogue with the United States on the broad range of problems that have been created by resident Nixon's effort to redress the American balance of payments.

This, they argue, requires some degree of consensus within the enlarged Community. The feeling in Bonn is that the EEC's rather leisurely approach to political consultation has been overtaken by events.

Biannual meetings of Foreign Ministers, complemented only by occasional meetings between senior officials is not enough. The EEC must find a common voice to negotiate with the United States not only on economic and monetary matters but on trade, on defence, on security, and the whole Pandora's box of problems that has been opened by the Nixon move.

The French feel that the time is not ripe for such an ambitious approach, and that the Community should first concentrate on achieving internal economic cohesion. Britain, too, feels that the pace of political coordination must not be forced.

Chiang plans bigger say for the Taiwanese

From DONALD BREMNER: Taipei, November 4

Domination of the native-born Taiwanese by Chinese exiles has been a ball mark of Chiang Kai-shek's regime since he fled here 22 years ago. The result has been chronic dissatisfaction among the Taiwanese, and criticism from abroad.

Now, expelled from the United Nations and facing a rising challenge from Peking for the future of Taiwan, Chiang's Government appears to be on the verge of a historic change of course.

Taiwanese, who make up 85 per cent of the population, are to be given a larger voice in the Government. How much larger and how soon are not yet clear, but it is highly unlikely that they will gain control of major Government bodies.

Nevertheless the dividends of a move to involve the Taiwanese more widely in the Central Government could be considerable. It would undercut the charge that Chiang's is a minority Government sitting on the backs of the majority. The Nationalist Chinese would thus look more attractive at a time when it needs friends.

The Taiwanese, finally given a chance to help run Taiwan at national as well as local level, would be less dissatisfied, and hence less receptive to Peking's blandishments. The Nationalists would thus have a stronger base at home for the difficult times ahead.

Moreover, the groundwork would be laid for any eventual decision to drop the pretence of being the Government of all China, and to declare Taiwan an independent republic, thwarting Peking's claim to the island as one of its provinces. This step, however, is probably out of the question as long as Chiang, whose life is wrapped up in the cause of regaining the mainland, remains in power.

Soon after Peking was admitted to the United Nations, the central committee of Chiang's Kuomintang Party met in emergency session and adopted a resolution of intentions for the future. Among the 14 points

was a pledge to "strengthen" the three central parliamentary organisations. Early this week, Chang Po-shu, secretary-general of the party, said the "renewal" of the three bodies would be carried out "in the near future."

He said it was urgent "to wipe out the social discrepancies that are being generated by the rapidly changing society." Chang, a university professor educated in Japan, is regarded as a moderate who favours greater Taiwanese participation in Government.

Another senior party official, Hsu Wen-yuan, said vacancies in the three parliamentary bodies would be filled, rather than dismissing old members and holding completely new elections.

He noted that while some of the original members of the National Assembly were elected to represent districts on the Chinese mainland 24 years ago, others were selected from organisations and occupational groups. He indicated that some of the new members to fill empty seats would be selected from organisations in Taiwan and thus would not be tied to a geographical area.

Hsu declined to answer directly whether most of the new members would be native Taiwanese as opposed to families of those Chinese who came from the mainland with Chiang Kai-shek. But he indicated that although the method of choosing the new members was still under discussion, there was general agreement in the party that they should include a large proportion of "local" people.

If elections are held for all the vacancies in the three bodies, they will be the first of their kind since 1947 when the Nationalists were still in power on the mainland. Partial elections were held in 1969 in just the Taipei area to select 15 new National Assembly members and 11 members of the legislative Yuan.

In the years since 1947 half the seats in the three bodies have become vacant through deaths, defections, and other reasons.

In the National Assembly, which elects the President and Vice-President and amends the Constitution, only 1,382 members are left of the 2,961 elected in 1947.

The Legislative Yuan, which deals with budgetary and other Bills, is down to 429 members from the 759 elected in 1947. The Control Yuan, which acts as a governmental watchdog, has 56 members left of the original 180.

Getting a larger share of seats in these bodies would give the native Taiwanese a stronger voice, although the top Government positions would still be in the hands of mainlanders.

President Chiang, Vice-President Yen Chia-kun, and Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, son of the President.

Chiang's six-year term ends next March, but there have been calls for him to serve another term in spite of his 84 years. The UN setback may lead him to decide that Nationalist China needs him at the helm. If he is unable to finish his term, it is widely assumed that Vice-President Yen would become President, with Chiang Ching-kuo moving up to the premier'ship.

Perhaps by that time, Taiwanese will hold enough seats in the National Assembly to affect the choice of the President and Vice-President. Already there is considerable support among mainlanders as well as Taiwanese for having a Taiwanese Vice-President.

But if the mainlanders do not deliver on the current promises, the Taiwanese will be further disillusioned that would leave a bigger opening for propaganda broadcasts from the mainland to compare the treatment of minorities in China under Communist rule with the treatment of the Taiwanese majority under Kuomintang rule. — Los Angeles Times.

Israel looks south for new friends

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, November 4



Four African heads of state meet the chairman of the Israeli Parliament, Mr. Reuven Barkat. They are General Mobutu of Zaire, Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, and the Nigerian President General Gowon.

The competition is partly diplomatic. Egypt wants to line up as many votes as possible at the coming climactic United Nations debate on the Middle East. It is also strategic. There is growing Arab concern about Israeli penetration of the Arab world's East African neighbours. In broad ideological terms the Arabs appear likely to get the best of it in the long run, while Israel, with technical and military aid, appeals more to the special interests of individual States and rulers.

The peace mission grew originally out of the June Conference of the Organisation of African Unity, which, supporting the Egyptian position, called on Israel to withdraw from all occupied territories. Apart from their sheer weight on the African continent the Arabs can scarcely fail to make an impact by pointing to what they consider to be the obvious affinities between Israel and South Africa.

In fact Israel helped to do their work for them this year when, shortly before the OAU conference, it contributed the token sum of \$2,800 to African liberation movements. This prompted Mr. Vorster to say, "I don't see how Israel, which is itself a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," and his Government retaliated by imposing restrictions on the transfer of funds from South Africa's Jewish community to Israel.

It is not the first time that South Africa, insulted by Israel's efforts to win friends in black Africa, has done this. It did it in 1961 when, during a visit by an African leader to Israel, the Israeli Government declared apartheid to be "disadvantageous" to non-whites and cast an anti-apartheid vote at the UN. The South African Government was very bitter and began to ask indignantly and embarrassingly, what was the difference between the way Israel seeks to maintain itself among the Arabs and the way the Afrikaners maintain themselves in South Africa.

Since it came to power in 1948 the Nationalist Party had been a fervent admirer of Israel, seeing in it what it saw in South Africa — a little country hemmed in by enemies, an outpost of civilisation, an anti-Communist bastion. Virtually anti-semitic before 1948, the Nationalists have since favoured South Africa's Jewish community, whose representative leaders responded with a change of stance on apartheid.

Among the favours have been special concessions allowing the Jewish community, which is fervently Zionist, to contribute far more to Israel per capita than any other Jewish community. In spite of periodic difficulties, relations between Israel and South Africa, though discreet, remain close. Military cooperation includes the manufacture of Israeli "Uzi" submachine guns. The South African restrictions on Zionist funds for Israel have been lifted for a second time.

In offending South Africa, Israel gained nothing with black Africa — if anything the reverse. It was seen as a provocation at Arab expense. Seven guerrilla organisations working through the OAU's "liberation committee" informally urged acceptance of the Israeli donation — which they suggested should then be passed on to Yatah. The OAU contented itself with letting the matter drop.

However, in spite of this Arab success, Israel's relations with many African States remain good and the Arabs are now concerned at the signs of Israeli penetration, through military aid, of neighbouring East African countries like Ethiopia and Uganda. The security of the Red Sea area, in the light of Israel's activities in Ethiopia, is expected to be on the agenda of forthcoming meetings of Arab Foreign and Defence Ministers.

Recently "Al-Ahram" disclosed that the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Chaim Bar-Lev, had made a secret visit to Addis Ababa. According to the Cairo paper, his purpose was to conclude a deal under which Israel, already well entrenched with advisers in the army and a security service, would supply a radar system on the Red Sea coast as well as patrol and missile boats, to be used to stop the infiltration of arms supplies by Eritrean rebels. In return Israel would secure a military presence to counter any Arab threat to its shipping. Egypt made strenuous overtures to Ethiopia about what it called this "grave development."

Ethiopia's ties with Israel stem partly from traditional antagonism towards the Arab world, kept alive at present by Arab support for the Eritrean rebels. But although, according to a rebel spokesman in Beirut this week, Egypt is one of the Arab countries still supporting the movement, this support is unlikely to amount to very much. Egypt's post-1967 diplomatic flexibility requires that it should avoid such imbricolos and by turning a blind eye to existing Ethiopian relations

with Israel prevent them from deepening.

Ethiopia's Arab neighbour, Sudan, now appears following this line too. In his current visit to Ethiopia, the Sudanese President, General Numeiri, will probably try to consolidate the deal he has already tentatively concluded — the ending of Sudanese help for the Eritreans in return for the ending of Ethiopian help for the Anyanya rebels of South Sudan.

It seems to be on the cards that, in spite of his recent denunciations of General Idi Amin, President Numeiri might make a similar move with Uganda — the Anyanya's main outside base — which, partly in view of the Sudanese threat, is becoming increasingly dependent on Israeli military assistance. Such Sudanese diplomacy, if successful, would mark an important Arab gain over Israel in the competition for Africa.

President Senghor of Senegal said in Jerusalem that he and the other three members of the OAU mission would recommend a dialogue between Egypt and Israel. Speaking before a second day of meetings with Israeli officials, President Senghor said he and other members of the mission — President Ahidjo of Cameroon, General Gowon of Nigeria, and General Mobutu of Zaire — would return to the Middle East for a second round of talks on November 16. The mission would formulate "practical proposals" for such a dialogue, he said.

In Cairo the newspaper "Al-Akhar" reported that President Sadat had begun a series of meetings with leading Egyptian officials with the object of mapping out future strategy in the conflict with Israel. Observers saw the meetings as the forerunners of an intensive political and diplomatic campaign to redeem his pledge to solve the crisis by peace or war this year.

"Al-Akhar" said the meetings would "outline our plans to confront and foil enemy manoeuvres." It described them as of great importance, since they followed President Sadat's talks in Moscow, Belgrade, Tehran, Damascus and Tripoli, and the recent contacts between Mr. Brezhnev and President Pompidou and between President Nixon and President Tito.

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British artist questioned by SA police

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, November 4

South African security police, continuing their hunt for the authors of subversive leaflets allegedly found in the possession of the Indian detainee, Ahmed Timol, who died last week by jumping from a window, yesterday questioned a British artist, Michael Grimley.

Grimley, aged 26, was detained for seven hours. He was taken to security police headquarters in Johannesburg and questioned about his political views. He was also asked whether he knew Timol.

Orissa faces new cyclone

New Delhi, November 4

A new storm "reaching cyclonic proportions" was developing in the Bay of Bengal tonight threatening fresh devastation to the Indian state of Orissa.

News of the storm came as the official death toll from the cyclone and tidal wave which hit the Indian coast a week ago, rose past 7,000. One official said it was nearing 10,000.

Weather reports from both India and East Pakistan told of the possible cyclone building up about 150 miles north-west of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. Radio Pakistan described the new storm as "a depression which is reaching cyclonic proportions."

All-India Radio tonight reported that the death toll in the Cuttack district along the Bay of Bengal had reached 7,000. The area here the brunt of last week's 90-mile-an-hour winds and 15-foot tidal waves that destroyed about a million homes and affected four to five million people.

Revenue Minister, Mr P. C. Mohanty, said the death toll was nearing 10,000. Another report said that in two sectors of Cuttack, Mahalapa and Rajnagar, the death toll was 3,000 and 2,340. Six hundred of the Mahalapa victims were East Pakistani refugees.

In the Balasore district to the north, 700 deaths were reported and 100,000 persons were said to be stranded by floods.

Orissa officials confirmed that the biggest problem facing them was moving food and medicine to the stricken areas, some of which are still marooned. With most of the wells submerged by sea-water, there was also the problem of providing fresh drinking water.

A cholera epidemic is feared in the whole of Cuttack district, which is an epidemic area. In Jumbo bloated human corpses are reported to line the banks of the river Gohari. — Reuter and UPI.

Europa-2 test today

Europa-2, a multi-stage rocket to be fired at Kourou, French Guiana, today has been designed by the European Launcher Development Association to put into orbit the first Franco-German telecommunications satellite, Sympyphonie, in the autumn of 1973.

Britain has served notice that she intends to withdraw from ELDORAD the Europa-2 programme ends next year. She maintains that an independent European launching scheme is too expensive and prefers to concentrate on developing communications and research satellites for launching by American rockets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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BIRTHS

HANLEY—On October 31, 1971, at Hope Hospital, to ELIZABETH and ROBERT, a son, ROBERT. Many thanks to hospital staff.

THORPE—On November 1, 1971, to JOHN and JANE, a son, JOHN. Many thanks to hospital staff.

ENGAGEMENT

VON SEPTIMON—The engagement is announced between STEPHEN, son of Mr and Mrs Albert VON, of Canada House, Chislehurst, and Mrs Claude SEPTIMON, of Willeslow, Cheshire.

DEATHS

URWELL—On October 31, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, after a short illness, ALICE MARY (née Herbert) aged 83, of 39 Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, Surrey. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. on November 4 at 10 a.m. followed by burial at St. Mary's Church, Roehampton. Family flowers only. Friends by arrangement only. Mrs. J. Urwell, 39 Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, Surrey. Tel. 01-876 1596.

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British Admiral Horace R. Law, left, and US Admiral Joseph C. Wylie inspect the crew of "Old Ironsides," dressed in uniforms of the War of 1812, during a Boston visit to the oldest commissioned ship in the US Navy

Peter and the wolves

Moscow, November 4

The Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" today attacked the British film on Tchaikovsky. "The Music Lovers," and described its director, Ken Russell, as a "high priest of pornography."

This was taken to be a reference to the fact that the film deals frankly with the composer's homosexuality, a subject which is taboo on the Soviet screen. The article, written by "Izvestia's" London correspondent, did not refer to the theme of homosexuality expressly, but it accused Russell of "sneering" at the composer, and spoke of the "banality" of the film.

In normal times, the dismissals might not have any wider significance. Embellishment of public funds — particularly in housing where shortages make black market pressures rise — crop up from time to time in Eastern Europe as elsewhere.

But in the context of the President's reassertion of strict control over every corner of Government, party and social administration, they are clearly meant "pour encourager les autres."

This Soviet film avoided reference to Tchaikovsky's homosexuality except by occasional covert allusions which would be lost on most Soviet audiences. "Izvestia" called Russell a "hardline anti-Communist" and hater of the Soviet Union, and went on to accuse him of "sneering" at the composer, and spoke of the "banality" of the film.

The three university principals have expressed concern over the "intimidatory" effect of the October 24 raids in which the security police searched the homes of at least 115 university lecturers, students, and others.

Six killed as plane hits cars

At least six people were killed, when an Italian military aircraft crashed on to a road near Cervia, on the Adriatic coast, on November 3, after catching fire. The dead included the pilot, sole occupant of the plane, and five people in a car.

The Belgian Government is as anxious as ever to play down the whole affair, but Foreign Ministry sources admit that the latest expulsions are a direct result of Tchebotarev's allegations. Mr Tchebotarev drew up a "blacklist" of 33 Soviet officials in Belgium. The Government is reported to be working through the list, taking necessary action "through normal diplomatic means," but the Belgian security authorities are known to be impatient about the matter.

Russia refused

The Australian Government has refused a Soviet request for permission to open a trade representation in Sydney which would be an integral part of the Soviet Embassy in Australia.

Foreign Minister, Mr Nigel Bowen, said in Canberra yesterday, in a written reply to the leader of the Democratic Labour Party, Senator Vincent Gair.

Ceausescu clamps down on graft in high places

By JONATHAN STEELE

Mr Ispas, Rumanian Minister of Building Materials, was dismissed yesterday as the country's Central Committee was meeting to extend the ideological correctives, begun by President Ceausescu in July.

He fell because of "abuses of Socialist legality" two days after the deputy mayor of Bucharest and another city official in the building industry had lost their jobs for roles in an alleged financial scandal.

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Belgium bars three 'blacklist' Russians

From our Correspondent: Brussels, November 4

Two more Soviet officials have been expelled from Belgium, and a third banned from returning to the country, after revelations by Mr Anatoli Tchebotarev — Belgium's answer to Oleg Lyalin, the Russian who defected to Britain in September. Mr Tchebotarev, a Soviet trade official in Brussels, was granted political asylum in the United States last month.

The Belgian Government is as anxious as ever to play down the whole affair, but Foreign Ministry sources admit that the latest expulsions are a direct result of Tchebotarev's allegations. Mr Tchebotarev drew up a "blacklist" of 33 Soviet officials in Belgium. The Government is reported to be working through the list, taking necessary action "through normal diplomatic means," but the Belgian security authorities are known to be impatient about the matter.

The two expelled officials — Oleg Gluchenko and Yuri Parfenov — both worked for Aeroflot, the Russian airline. A third, Konstantin Leontiev, who managed Belost, a Belgian-based import-export firm, had already left Belgium and was banned from returning. Two weeks ago,

15 other Soviet officials quietly flew back to Moscow, and they were not on Tchebotarev's list, anyway. Police sources say a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy, Georgy Korinifskii, will also leave Brussels soon.

High Government sources, meanwhile, said Belgium was using radio jamming devices to neutralise a short-wave radio receiver designed to pick up NATO radio communications. The receiver is at the Soviet Skandia-Volga car assembly plant, a mile from the NATO headquarters outside Brussels.

Its aerial was installed when the factory was built in 1967 — the same year that NATO moved to Brussels from Paris. NATO and SEATO headquarters are great attractions for Soviet espionage agents in Belgium.

"I really don't know why they've kept the aerial there," one Belgian official said. "Maybe they hope one day the jammer will break down, or perhaps they think something may leak through. But neither will happen," he said with a smile. In any case, NATO long-distance communications are relayed through underground cables that are well protected and give warnings of any tapping attempt.

Outside the High Court, Mr Kapwepwe repeated allegations that Mr Justin Chimba, a former Cabinet Minister, and four other members of the breakaway party who are in detention, had been assaulted — in spite of a Government denial of this allegation afterwards.

UPP men action

Lusaka, November 4

Zambia's opposition United Progressive Party (UPP) is to start legal action against the Government for alleged assaults on five UPP leaders detained under President Kaunda's security powers. Mr Simon Kapwepwe, the former vice-president of Zambia, who heads the UPP, said today.

Outside the High Court, Mr Kapwepwe repeated allegations that Mr Justin Chimba, a former Cabinet Minister, and four other members of the breakaway party who are in detention, had been assaulted — in spite of a Government denial of this allegation afterwards.

End of language war brings calm to Belgium poll

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 4

On Monday, Belgians will flock to the polls (voting is compulsory) for their ninth general election since the war. The election campaign has been astonishingly calm, not so much because the public is tired of party politics, but rather because the outgoing Social Christian Socialist coalition, led by M Gaston Eyskens, has managed to damp down the age-old Flemish-Walloon language dispute, which has led to the downfall of many of Belgium's 18 post-war Governments.

The intricate constitutional package which the resilience and political conjuring of M Eyskens managed to get through the last Parliament is a victory for the spirit of compromise — that seemed unimaginable only a few years ago when riot police regularly had to separate Flemings and French-speakers who were hurling cobblestones and abuse at each other.

The federalist forces have not got their way, and Belgium will remain essentially a centralised state. But the new laws, a degree of cultural and economic autonomy to the Flemish and Walloon communities, while they guarantee the existing territorial limits and the bilingual status of the Belgian capital.

The regional economic councils will have some power to allocate taxes and to influence investment policy. Apart from the establishment of regional cultural councils, MPs will be able to sit together according to language rather than party affiliation, when discussing cultural matters.

The "Carcan" (strait-jacket) that limits Brussels boundaries on the whole has calmed Flemish worries that "Francophone" would gradually eat away Flemish territory. Brussels is about 10 kilometres north of the east-west language frontier, and in spite of the official bilingualism, French is the dominant language of the capital. But while Brussels parents will now be free to send their children to a school with the language of their choice, the Flemish remain aware that many Flemish parents will prefer their children to adopt French as their mother tongue.

Although socially and in the career structure of most Brussels firms the French-speakers are still riding high, economically the demographic balance of the Walloons are on the defensive. The Flemish comprise about 55 per cent of the population, and have a corresponding majority in Parliament. To quell some of the worst fears of the Walloons, the Government came up with an answer that has been mentioned by Mr Lynckx, the Irish Prime Minister, as a possible interim political solution for Northern Ireland.

A "sonnette d'alarme" (alarm bell) will be rung whenever two thirds of either language group in Parliament consider a bill to be particularly harmful to relations between the two communities: amendments will be proposed or the bill will be withdrawn. At the same time parity between French-speaking and Flemish-speaking Ministers will be enforced.

The new Parliament will be asked to pass most of the implementing legislation, and there are one or two issues that still have to be settled. One involves the language wings of the Social Christian Party is the future status of the Fourn, a 4,000-strong enclave of predominantly French-speakers in the east of Belgium. While agreeing to stamp the Fourn as "officially bilingual", the Government wants to transfer the enclave from the Flemish province of Limburg to the French one of Liege.

In a recent poll, however, only 7.5 per cent of those questioned thought that the language issue was the main one in the elections. Economic and social questions, pensions, social security, taxation, economic expansion, price increases and the length of military service have emerged at last, at the forefront.

The new Government will almost certainly increase taxes (value added tax rates, company taxation, and direct taxes for the higher income brackets), and it was the knowledge that it would have to take such unpopular measures in the new year that led the outgoing Government to cut short its mandate by five months.

The election campaign has been marginally less bitter in Brussels itself, where the language groups clash head-on than in the country at large. In Spaak, the former Socialist Prime Minister and grand old man of Belgian public life, made a brief entry into the fray by calling on French-speaking voters in Brussels to boycott the three main parties. He was clearly implying that they should vote for the extremist Francophone Democratic Front (PDF).

His remarks were brushed off by the Socialist Flemish newspaper, "Volkskracht," which wrote: "If the Brussels people listen to the foolish appeal of that ex-prima donna gone doty, they will prepare for themselves the most dire of futures. If they follow the desperate line indicated by Spaak, it will mean that the fate of the capital will be quickly sealed by a joint rejection of it by the Flemish and the Walloons."



GASTON EYSENS

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US and Panama on cordial way to new canal treaty

From MARILYN BERGER: Washington, November 4

In what appears to be the most cordial of all negotiations in the current era of negotiations, US and Panamanian officials have been quietly working on a new treaty for one of the world's most strategic passageways, the Panama Canal.

The goals of the negotiators on both sides are similar: to scale down the presence of the "Colossus of the North" to the "low profile" that Washington wishes to project throughout the world. The present treaty, dated back to 1903 and gives the United States a lease on the canal zone "in perpetuity."

The coincidence of interest hardly means automatic agreement on some thorny issues: which areas should revert to Panama, the expansion of Panamanian jurisdiction, appropriate compensation, and the end of what Panama calls the "government within a government" that has grown up in the canal zone where, since 1903, the United States has acted "as if it were the sovereign of the territory."

But the negotiators who are pushing for a treaty this year



0 miles 10

Ingredients for disaster were there. It was the third anniversary of the military coup that deposed President Arias. On October 11, General Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian strongman, and populist reformer, had the largest crowd ever to gather in Panamanian history to hear his speech about the canal.

"We are reaching the limit of our patience," said the General. "Our enemies want us to march on the zone today. And then they will be back. But today we are out going to the zone," he said.

General Torrijos has said many times that the United States is welcome in Panama. He likens the relationship to a marriage. "If it works," he has been quoted as saying, "it can continue indefinitely, if not, there is always the divorce court."

Since 1984, when President Johnson announced that the United States was ready to negotiate a new arrangement, the effort has been under way to avoid the divorce court. — Washington Post.

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PAKISTAN REFUGEES

UNICEF reports that aid provided up to 20 October 1971, valued at £2,800,000, included 16,000 tons of food, 2,180,400

HOME NEWS

Flights return to normal as strike ends

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Ground staff at Heathrow Airport-London resumed yesterday hours after deciding, at a mass meeting, their four-day unofficial stoppage. By today, all including those of BEA and BOAC, which were disrupted—should be back to normal.

The Secretary for Employment, Mr Carr, last night issued a request from leaders of the union side of the council for civil air transport to consider setting up some form of inquiry into industrial relations at the airport.

The general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, Mr. Olive Jenkins, was one of the delegates who saw the Minister. He said afterwards that the dispute involving the handling contract for Iberia Airlines awarded to the Canadian-based General Aviation Services company was only one manifestation of the dissatisfaction which unions and some operators felt with the airport's landlords, the British Airports Authority.

Mr Carr has promised to reply to the unions' request within a week. At their men's meeting, attended by most of the 8,000 ground staff, it was agreed that normal working should be resumed, after Mr Mark Young, of the national joint council, had promised that the case would be put directly to Mr Carr.

Mr Jenkins emphasised that the return to work represented a concession by the strikers, who had said previously that they would call off the stoppage only if the Iberia-GAS contract was suspended for three months. The BAA had offered, as an alternative, that no further agreements would be signed between GAS and any operator for a three months period.

The unions say they are relying on Mr Carr's ingenuity to provide a new piece of machinery to investigate their grievances. Mr Jenkins said they did not want another court of inquiry; they would rather have some form of working party which would examine the structure of the airport, its contracts with operators, and the pattern of industrial relations.

Assuming that Mr Carr agrees to this request, the inquirers will have to unravel a tangled situation. The union representatives were insisting yesterday that they had evidence to show that Iberia, the Spanish airline, wanted to terminate its recently signed contract with GAS and go back to KLM, the Dutch airline which previously handled baggage and checked in passengers. But according to Mr Jenkins the BAA would not allow Iberia to do this, nor would it allow the airline to use any independent handling company except GAS.

Luton Airport faces a series of one day token strikes from tomorrow. About 200 baggage handlers, car park attendants, cleaners, aircraft marshallers, who are all members of the TGWU and who are employed by Luton corporation, are demanding a new productivity bonus. The strikes are timed to cause maximum chaos by disrupting weekend schedules for charter holiday flights.

Stephen Kempson (21), of Little Bromwich Road, Small Heath, and Malcolm Kenton (24), of Ashley Road, Saltley, both of Birmingham, admitted attempting to murder Kenton's stepmother Mrs Violet Kenton, aged 67.

Mr Justice Nield said Kempson was the hand that inflicted the fatal injuries on her as she slept. Kenton had actively aided him in his "dastardly deed". Kenton's wife, Phyllis (23), who admitted attempted murder, was sentenced to five years. The judge said she had played a much less grave role.

'Angel' killed rival

A Hell's Angel—scarcely more than a boy—was ordered yesterday to be detained during the Queen's pleasure for stabbing to death the leader of a rival gang, Mr Justice O'Connor, at the Essex Assizes, first sentenced Kenneth John Sparkes to life imprisonment. He changed his mind when told that Sparkes was under 18 when he murdered Stanley Megraw, aged 20, with a wound which went practically through his body.

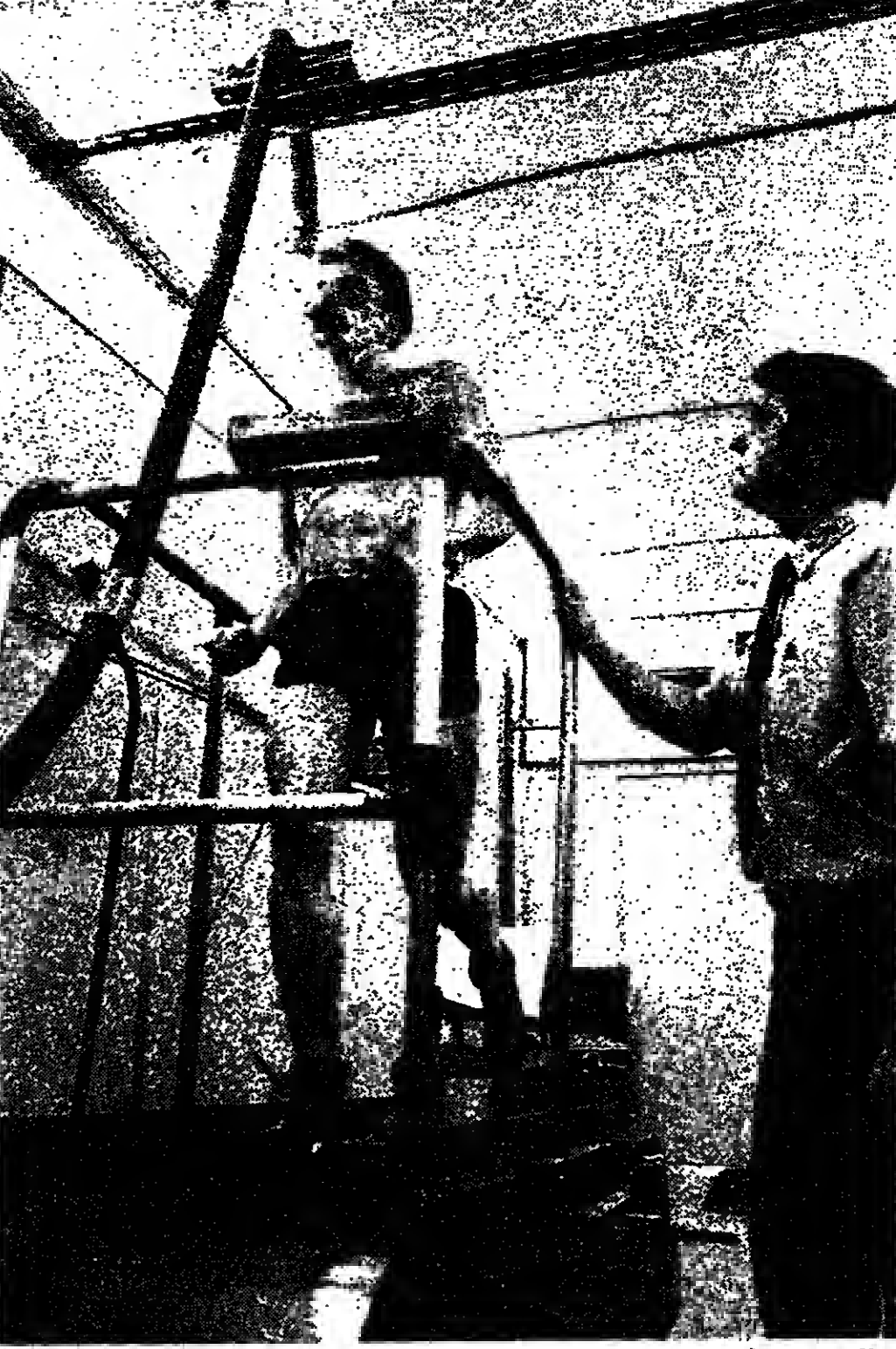
Sparkes, of Broad Oak Way, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, denied murdering Megraw at a car park in Stevenage in July during a fit of violence between the Scorpios and Tongs.

Mr Richard Lowry, QC, prosecuting, told the jury that Megraw demanded the surrender of the colours of the Tongs, of which Sparkes was a member. Megraw had gone with a sawn-off shotgun and a Doberman Pinscher dog, but slumped the gun before arriving.

Sparkes said in court that he went for Megraw's arm after seeing him hit another youth around the head with a pickaxe handle. "I went for his arm, but he moved and the knife went into his side," he said.

Mr Montague Waters, QC, defending, asked for a long-term future and recovery for this man who is scarcely more than a boy. Sparkes had had an unhappy background. He was an introvert, not terribly bright, and suffered from bouts of depression. Sparkes, unemployed, was also sentenced to five years, to run concurrently, for making an affray.

The court was told earlier how William Baldwin, one of those who admitted making an affray, pulled off Megraw's jacket as he lay dying and taken it away as a bloodstained souvenir. The jacket was cut up and distributed, but its "Death's Head" emblem was kept by Baldwin.



The man running up this artificial 10 degree slope wired to an electro-cardiograph and oxygen machine is Staff Sergeant Jeffrey Stevens, a member of the British service team for the Winter Olympics Biathlon (skiing and shooting) event in Japan. He was tested for 1½ hours by a visiting American scientist

Streamlined planning in pipeline

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The Government is to speed up the planning process through the Town and Country Planning Amendment Bill published yesterday. The Bill will eliminate the right of all objectors to be heard at public inquiries into overall strategies, such as the Greater London Development Plan.

Instead, as forecast in the Guardian in September, invited participants, chosen by the Secretary for the Environment will take part in a shorter and less formal debate of the key issues. Under an independent chairmanship, the Bill will allow more of a discussion with scope for instant argument rather than the current formal presentation of witnesses and evidence.

However, the exact format remains flexible and the Department of the Environment will welcome ideas from interested professionals and experts.

With the Greater London Development Plan inquiry now in its second year, Whitehall realised that the strategies or broad policies for other parts of the country could get bogged down in similar lengthy legal hearings. The new approach, it is hoped, will reduce the inquiry timetable from months to weeks. This could mean that, unlike London, the strategies for Tees-side and South Hampshire could not only be published but also taken through the inquiry stage by the end of next year.

In future, when such strategies are produced, members of the public and organisations will have, as before, the right to submit written objections. The Secretary of State will then decide which key issues are to be examined in public and who should be allowed to participate in the debate.

This will be public, transcripts will be taken, the chairman will have some expertise in planning or other technical subjects from his panel and his final report will be published. The changes do not impinge on the public's right to object and be heard at the traditional public inquiry into local plans that fill out the strategies and affect individual properties.

It may be thought that objection at this stage could be too late since the strategy is settled, and that the inquiry procedure makes the planning authority judge and jury in its own case.

However, there are safeguards. The Secretary of State can accept a strategy but leave particularly tricky issues, such as whether a road should go east or west of a town, in abeyance until the local plan is drawn up. He can also bring the local plan and its inquiry into his sphere of operations right up to the day of final decision if he believes there is good cause for intervention.

The new Bill also allows for planning authorities to cooperate across territorial barriers and eliminates the need for London boroughs to produce structure plans, a move which was announced some time ago.

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Save yards or no ships —UCS men

BY OUR SCOTTISH CORRESPONDENT

Upper Clyde Shipyard workers threatened yesterday to prevent completed ships from leaving the river if the Government did not produce by the end of the year proposals to save all four UCS yards and maintain the existing labour force of 8,000 men.

This ultimatum, agreed at a meeting of the men, was followed by a statement from Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, confirming reports that a Belgian-based American consortium, Breaksea Tankships, was pursuing its interest in taking over the Clydebank Yard.

Mr Smith said: "The overseas consortium interested in Clydebank has recently confirmed its continuing interest in the yard, but has indicated that it would not be able to enter into formal negotiations until early next year."

The main interest of Breaksea Tankships is understood to be building tankers of advanced design for carrying liquid gas. If the consortium does emerge as a buyer for Clydebank, the recurring tension within the labour force would be eased considerably.

The workers' threat was based on a fear that their case for maintaining all four yards would fail by default unless a solution could be found soon. Mr James Reid, chief spokesman for the UCS shop stewards, speaking to the men, accused the Government of dragging out the crisis. He said the men should hand over to the owners three ships due for delivery within the next 10 days. These vessels are: the Glenpark, a mixed cargo ship built at Scotstoun; the Sanjohn Pioneer, a bulk carrier being completed at Clydebank; and the North Marshal, another bulk carrier built at Govan.

Mr Reid said: "We will release these three vessels, but we are making it abundantly clear to the Government that they had better get things moving before the end of the year, otherwise we will take the attitude that, if necessary, nothing leaves the yards. We are determined not to lose a bargaining counter and be left with empty yards. We are not mugs on the Clyde." There were still, he said, ten other ships to be completed.

The threat does not affect the launch today at Govan of the Tacoma City, a 26,000-ton bulk carrier for the Reardon Smith Line. This will be the fourth ship to be launched on the Upper Clyde since UCS went into liquidation in June.

Both associations stress that the Government should meet the full cost of allowances to needy tenants in the private sector. The UDCs are convinced that the extension of such allowances to people in furnished homes is also feasible, a viewpoint the Government has so far refused to acknowledge.

The retrospective nature of the legislation is also criticised. "The Bill will not, in the normal course of events, be enacted until the summer of 1972, and yet the Government expects local authorities to increase rents before the Bill's enactment, and proposes to withdraw subsidies for the year commencing April, 1972, the UDCs say."

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5 years for murder bid

Two men were each sentenced to 15 years at Birmingham Assizes yesterday for what a judge called a "cold-blooded" determined attempt to murder an elderly woman for her money.

Stephen Kempson (21), of Little Bromwich Road, Small Heath, and Malcolm Kenton (24), of Ashley Road, Saltley, both of Birmingham, admitted attempting to murder Kenton's stepmother Mrs Violet Kenton, aged 67.

Mr Justice Nield said Kempson was the hand that inflicted the fatal injuries on her as she slept. Kenton had actively aided him in his "dastardly deed". Kenton's wife, Phyllis (23), who admitted attempted murder, was sentenced to five years. The judge said she had played a much less grave role.

Divorce granted

A former BBC parliamentary correspondent, Mr Conrad Voss Bark, was granted a decree nisi in the family division of the High Court in London yesterday. Mr Justice Wragham held that the marriage had irretrievably broken down because he and his French-born wife had been apart for more than two years. Mrs Bark lives at Avenue Road, Teddington.

Aircraft deaths instantaneous

Stuart Gadesdon Bentine, aged 21, son of Michael Bentine, and his friend Andrew James Slade, aged 25, whose bodies were found on Sunday in the wreckage of a light aircraft in woods near Petersfield, Hampshire, died instantly, the South East Hampshire Coroner, Mr F. A. Maxwell-Wellis, said yesterday.

Mr Bentine, a student of Sandown Road, Esher, Surrey, and Mr Slade, an accountant, of Sandy Way, Cobham, Surrey, left Lasham airfield, Basingstoke, on August 28.

£200,000 jewels in Zurich

Mrs Patricia Wolfson, aged 32, said in the High Court in London yesterday that jewellery worth nearly £200,000 being claimed by Mr Ralph Stolk, her former lover, was now in Switzerland. It had been taken to Zurich by her mother from the United States in April, 1967, after her affair with Mr Stolk ended.

The pieces of jewellery could not be returned to Britain because of Customs regulations, she said. Mrs Wolfson was being cross-examined in the case in which Mr Stolk, aged 55, is seeking the return of gifts worth £224,000—including a certain amount of property. She claims they were outright presents.

Mr Joseph Jackson QC, for Mr Stolk, suggested that on all crucial issues Mrs Wolfson's mother had prompted her. "Isn't it true that you did not intend him to have a penny-piece of the jewellery back?" he asked. "And as soon as he asked for the jewellery back, you fled the country and took the jewellery to Switzerland?" Mrs Wolfson said: "That's not true."

Mr Jackson suggested that Mrs Wolfson's New York lawyer had warned her that, if she broke off the engagement, she would have to return all the jewellery. "My lawyer told me Mr Stolk was a bad man, and that he would cause me a lot of trouble," she said. Mr Jackson suggested that the lawyer had recommended steps to take.

The Judge, Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, said: "It was perfectly obvious that everybody was manoeuvring the position like mad."

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Mr Jackson asked Mrs Wolfson: "Is it true that you did not want to marry Mr Stolk because of his anti-social behaviour—because he did not go around with the jet set as you did?" She replied: "I did not want to marry him because of his lies."

Counsel suggested again that it was because Mr Stolk did not go to the "right places" that she did not want to marry him. The Judge asked where all the right places were, and what the jet set was.

"For instance," Mr Jackson said, "Mr Stolk had only been to Europe once. He did not go to the South of France, to Ascot, or to Goodwood."

"They are the right places, are they?" Mrs Wolfson asked. The case continues today.

Refinery decision for Walker

By our own Reporter

The Secretary for the Environment is being asked to decide whether the building of an oil refinery on part of the green belt—the Cliffe marshes on the Thames estuary near Strood—would be in the national interest.

The area is zoned under Kent County Council's development plan as wild unspoiled countryside. After a special meeting of the county planning committee the council decided that it would give planning permission for a refinery if the Government declared this was in the national interest.

Burmah Total Refineries made the application in August after receiving an industrial development certificate.

The council in its letter to the Department of the Environment seeks assurances that tanker vehicles will not use country lanes near the refinery and that the Government will provide funds for the new roads.

Part-time courses as solution

By our Education Staff

The expansion of higher education for the rest of the century, it was suggested last night, should concentrate on providing places for mature, part-time, and sandwich-course students.

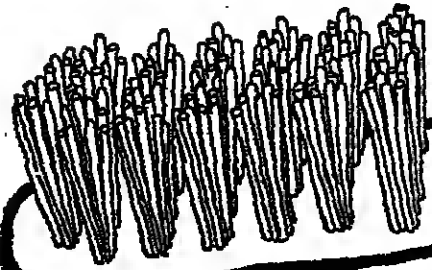
The suggestion was made by Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, the chairman of the educational committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations, which she gave the Edmund Rich Memorial Lecture in Manchester.

Dame Kathleen said that up to one in four of school-leavers might qualify for higher education by the mid-1980's.

The financial and manpower costs of meeting this need by present methods could be crippling.

"We might do well in formulating new policies to build on our strength as a nation," she said. "This strength, on every international comparison, is undoubtedly in part-time courses and sandwich courses."

Begin the Big Grin.



Foster father in race protest

By JACKIE LEISHMAN

Two members of the National Front appeared before the Race Relations Board yesterday to answer allegations that they incited a foster-father to be in breach of the Race Relations Act, by putting pressure on him not to foster coloured children.

The complaint was brought by Mr David Watson, who with his wife fostered a number of coloured children at their home in Oakroyd Avenue, Potters Bar, Middlesex. Mr Ken Taylor, of York Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Mr Peter Appin, of Coningsby Drive, Potters Bar, members of the National Front directorate, denied the allegations in a written statement read to the Board by the Front's chairman of activities, Mr Martin Webster. The Board is expected to give its decision later this month.

Mr Webster said the statement had been received by the Board with a "stunned silence". He added: "We consider the statement a more than adequate answer to the allegations and there were no verbal exchanges. That is we said if the Board had any further questions they should be put in writing and we would consider making written replies."

Mr Watson's complaints result partly from a circular distributed to his neighbours by Mr Appin, which Mr Watson alleges must be regarded as bringing pressure on him to refuse to foster coloured children and thereby to incite him to be in breach of Section 2 of the Race Relations Act 1968.

He has also accused the two men of arranging or being actively involved in a public meeting in Potters Bar in which the general tone would persuade the audience that the presence of coloured people in the area was undesirable—and particularly the presence of coloured children who might be fostered by Mr Watson and his wife.

Mr Appin's and Mr Taylor's defence is partly that "the race issue and the series of bitter and controversial charges and counter-charges were first introduced into the 'Oakroyd Avenue Affair' by the Watsons. Mr Appin said he saw it as his duty to "defend the local residents from the unfair and inverted-racist slanging of the national press, to explain to local residents what sort of problems beset local communities in a multi-racial society. That was why he issued his circular."

Moral support for the men came in the form of a small demonstration outside the Board's office. Most were National Front members, but Mrs Joy Page had sacrificed her lunch break to lend a voice. Mrs Page is secretary of the Immigration Control Association and she had become involved in the case "to let the people of Potters Bar know what can happen if this sort of thing goes on."

"This sort of thing," she explained, was the invasion of white areas by coloured people. Having worked for many years as a nurse in Africa and India, she now sees it as her duty to warn the British people about the dangers of immigrant neighbours.

Powell says migrants law 'emasculated'

By OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government was attacked yesterday by Mr Enoch Powell for its "systematic emasculat[ion]" of provisions of the Immigration Act which would help immigrants to be repatriated. The Conservatives had done all they could to sabotage the policies on which they were elected, Mr Powell claimed in a speech at Southall, Middlesex.

Mr Powell said that a booklet published by the Conservative Central Office in June to provide information in four languages for immigrants did not mention that the Immigration Act contained a clause that immigrants wishing to return home would be helped from public funds.

The Government, for its part, imposed a means test which was only just above the supplementary benefit level, "although before the election the language in which the policy was publicised not only did not mention a means test, but was inconsistent with it."

Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, later said in a statement that Mr Powell was deliberately creating a McCarthyite atmosphere, ripe for racial oppression. "The danger in Mr Powell's outbursts lies not merely in its racial overtones but in his deliberate distortion on the whole discussion on race and immigration."

Mr Martin Grubb, Community Relations Officer for the London Borough of Ealing, said: "This speech is what we expected from Mr Powell. He is a man of a limb that he is even attacking his own Government's Immigration Bill."

Mr Powell argued that the Government's original intentions to facilitate voluntary repatriation had been further diluted when the Bill was amended in the Lords to limit assistance to cases "where not only did the applicant wish to go home, but the administering authority formed the opinion that it was in his interest to do so."

However, most of Mr Powell's hostility was directed at the Government's decision to vest the entire administration of the new powers in a small organisation.

Demand for radio council renewed

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The Government's Sound Broadcasting Bill is to be used as another opportunity to press for a Broadcasting Council. Mr John Gort, Conservative MP for Hendon North, proposes to table a new clause, providing for a Broadcasting Council. He expects support from both sides of the House.

Mr Gort, who is also secretary of the Local Radio Association, gave a guarded welcome to the Bill yesterday although he had strong reservations on some points. He was glad to see that the radio and television functions of the new Independent Broadcasting Authority would be entirely separate financially. "I'm far from happy about the right of a newspaper to acquire

THE POLICE must change and evolve as society changes. They must reflect society, Mr Robert Mark, the newly-appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, told crime reporters at Scotland Yard yesterday. At times, he said, the police were able to keep pace with fundamental changes in the world about them. But there were periods when the police were "dragged out from behind, sometimes squealing a little." Mr Mark made it plain that he preferred the first: a police service in tune with, not clashing against, the times, complex and bewildering life in the 1970s. He added:

"In a free society, the effectiveness of a police force must depend to a large degree on its acceptability to ordinary people. And that acceptability is bound to be determined by its accountability to the society in which it works."

"The relationship between the public and the police in Britain (Mr Mark is firmly convinced that the situation is good) is as it is because we are possibly the most accountable police force in the world." He agreed that the policeman's lot was all too often unpopular, and stressed

that the police were socially indispensable. The more free society became, the more indispensable were the police.

Of course, there were problems within police departments. He took a very serious view of charges levelled against his officers. Policemen were under investigation or before courts on various charges. "The day you should start to worry is when police officers are not brought to task. Accountability, you see."

It was extraordinary, and greatly encouraging that so few allegations of misconduct were made against the police when the force's role and size were taken into consideration. "But let me make it very plain that when these complaints do occur we are not complacent. Far from it."

"When you think of the nature of the police task, and that the extent to which it is discharged depends on the characteristics of the man at the lowest point, the constable, it is quite extraordinary that allegations of misconduct are so few," he said.

Mr Mark's views—prime among them his opposition to capital punishment—have long been a subject of dispute in Scotland Yard. It was typical of the man that he chose to meet the issue head-on yesterday. "People are inclined to take the view that because I am opposed to capital punishment I am unduly soft. This misses the point entirely. While I have great respect for those who advocate the retention of hanging because it is a deterrent, I do not think that arguments of that kind are relevant."

It appeared that his opposition to capital punishment lay in a belief that abolitionism was a prerequisite to many necessary reforms in criminal justice—so that it became for the first time effective. The majority of lawbreakers were weak, ineffectual, and rather pathetic people. They acted spontaneously—and they acted for about four-fifths of all those who broke the criminal law.

The remaining fifth were in a different category. Many were people who deliberately set out to

Police chief rejects hanging

break the law, and then exploit every loophole of that law to escape the consequences of their acts. It seemed blatantly obvious that capital and corporal punishment must be overtaken by the certainty of detection and conviction as the "great deterrent."

Capital punishment was a doubtful safeguard designed for a different time and a different purpose. Today's priorities were protection of a society, rehabilitation of offenders, compensation for victims of crime, and prevention of crime.

Do law reform, he said he would like to see the abolition of the caution police are required to give people before they are charged. The right an accused person had to refuse to go into the witness box should also be removed, he said. The person would be able to refuse to answer questions, but the jury could watch his reactions.

Leader comment, page 12

Peter Harvey

There was an urgent need to improve the procedures by which aircraft were identified by radar. They must be agreed and implemented internationally, BALPA said.

The present procedures whereby the air traffic controller's executive role in air navigation is not subjected to monitoring by a second controller is highly undesirable. Controllers work under great pressure in poor conditions. They are human and can make mistakes.

Dan-Air said yesterday the plane turned twice through about 30 to 35 degrees to show its position. "Therefore, we are unable to see why the controller made a range indication which led him to give instructions to descend."

The report goes on: "The result was that when radar echo characteristics similar to those expected from a Comet and travelling in the correct direction at the appropriate speed appeared on the radar tube, a wrong identification was made which was not questioned by the aircraft nor by control."

Instructions have now been given to control centres that in future more than one method of radar identification should be used in order to avoid similar ambiguities.

The British Airline Pilots' Association said its own accident investigation group had come to two conclusions: 1. There would have been no accident if the air traffic controller had not intervened; and 2, the

Rolls-Royce engine service fitters at the British Aircraft Corporation base at Fairford, Gloucestershire, yesterday joined strikers at Rolls-Royce's Bristol factory. About 6,000 Bristol workers voted to stay out after the management still insisted that 50p out of a £1.50p pay offer must be offered against any future national award.

The secretary of the shop stewards' committee, Mr John Blackley, said the management's insistence over the 50p issue was a contemptuous point, which would cost BAC nearly £150,000 out of an annual outlay of more than £50 million.

The techniques of synthesis and of the elimination of poisons by the body have been found. If the present trials are completed successfully the drug will be released commercially for full-scale clinical trials next year.

The firm organising the campaign and its accompanying competition had promised Terence Stamp, said Mr Gerald Butler, counsel for Fire Shores Ltd, which makes Ravel footwear.

He was to have placed a golden slipper on the foot of Cinderella—the 15-year-old girl chosen in the final—and then whisked her away on a "dream evening out."

When Pablo, now drummer with Los Bravos, stepped out there were cries of derision. "Some people asked for and were given their money back," Cinderella and Pablo had their night out, but the fact remained that the whole thing was not worthwhile. Mr Butler said, and Piro was suing the organiser, FR Partners, public relations consultants, for the return of the money spent on the campaign.

The hearing continues today.

Mother of lost girl found

Camilla, aged 3, who was found weeping and lost in a store in Oxford Street, London, on Monday, was identified from a newspaper photograph yesterday by a person in Ireland.

Police were able to get in touch with her mother in the London area. Meanwhile the little girl remains in a children's home.

Plane crash: 'radar error' go well

By our Science Correspondent

Initial clinical trials with a new drug suggest that it may soon be possible to cure one of the commonest and most distressing of ailments—gallstones—without surgery.

About 3 per cent of the adult population in the Western world suffer gall bladder complaints, of which the majority involve stones.

In England and Wales, for example, about 35,000 gall bladder operations are carried out each year at a direct cost to the National Health Service of about £44 millions. But the development is more economically significant because of the length of period of increasing disability before an operation and the long post-operative recovery which accounts for an estimated 25 million man-hours each year. In the US direct costs are thought to be about £200 millions a year.

Hopes of non-surgical treatment rest, at the moment, on the successful treatment of five patients at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, where one complete remission and four significant remissions have been achieved in six months. Parallel trials in Britain, although not yet complete, are showing similar results.

The drug chenodeoxycholic acid is designed to make good the commonest deficiency in abnormal bile which leads to the build up of cholesterol and hence stones—and is synthesised from the naturally occurring cholic acid of animal bile.

The techniques of synthesis and of the elimination of poisons by the body have been found. If the present trials are completed successfully the drug will be released commercially for full-scale clinical trials next year.

Cinderella campaign 'in rags'

A COMPANY DIRECTOR complained in the High Court yesterday about a fairy tale without a happy ending. His firm, the court was told, had paid for a "blue-eyed Prince Charming" to complete its advertising campaign. Instead it got Pablo, a dark-eyed drummer from the Wimbledon Pals.

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STARS ON CANVAS: This one is Yasmin Smart, ringmistress of Billy Smart's Circus. The artist, Trevor Willoughby, is taking part in a Bond Street exhibition in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund Association. The exhibition includes paintings by Sir Noel Coward and Sir Ralph Richardson. Picture by Peter Johns

Navy man on 10 charges

David James Bingham, a Naval Sub-Lieutenant, faced ten new charges under the Official Secrets Act when he appeared at Portsmouth magistrates' court yesterday. The prosecution was asking for Sub-Lieutenant Bingham, of Wheatfield Drive, Cowplain, Hampshire, to be committed for trial.

He faced five charges of communicating information in Hampshire and Surrey which was calculated to be or might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Sub-Lieutenant Bingham, who served on the frigate HMS Rothesay, was also charged on five counts of recording information which was useful to an enemy.

The hearing was adjourned until December 2. Bingham was remanded in custody.

Factory service to go

A Government plan to set up a new full-time employment medical advisory service is set out in a Bill presented to Parliament yesterday by the Secretary for Employment, Mr Carr.

The Bill would enable the Government for the first time to establish a countrywide service of doctors to study and advise on any medical problem arising from employment. The Bill will abolish the present factory doctor service.

By our Labour Staff

The proposed service would be a focus for the development of occupational medicine and would be available to give advice to employers, employees, general practitioners, and others.

It would be part of the Department of Employment, and its nucleus would be present medical services division of the Department of Employment. It would have a staff of more than 100 doctors.

Full-time and part-time, specialising in occupational medicine and based on the main industrial centres.

The main duties of the service would include advising young people as to their parents, careers, officers, and school medical officers on the medical aspects of the employment of young people. It would study and carry out medical examinations of people employed on particularly hazardous processes.

Adverse comments about a house at an auction were slanderous, a High Court jury decided yesterday. An estate agent Mr Frederick Charles Pluck, of Epsom, Surrey, who made the comments, was ordered to pay the owner £650 damages and costs.

The jury found that Mr Pluck asked the auctioneer if he knew the house—364 Ewell Road—was built on an underground stream, had six inches of water in the basement the previous day, and needed £2,000 spending on it. Those statements were false, the jury decided, and were spoken by Mr Pluck maliciously.

During the hearing it was said that Mr Pluck made the comments because he wanted to buy the house himself. His offer of £5,000 was rejected, and

when the house was withdrawn on failing to reach its reserve price of £12,000, he offered £5,000.

Mr Pluck maintained that he made only remarks he believed to be true, and that he never suggested £2,000 was needed for drainage. He also denied being responsible for making the auction "abortive."

The damages were awarded to Mr Joseph George Mayer.

Remark at auction was slander

Green belt elite resents students

THE SPIRIT of conservation was rebuked in the Surrey hills when it was learned that students were coming to live there. Not just students, but overseas students, with wives and children.

In the heart of the wooded hills lies Winkworth Hall, home of the sisters of St Joseph of Peace. The sisters—only two, aged 71 and 78, are left—wanted to sell the hall and its 10 acres of gardens to Surrey University.

After lobbying by well-to-do residents of half a dozen big properties near by, the Conservative-controlled Hambleton Rural District Council's planning committee has refused permission for conversion of the hall into 13 flats.

Five overseas student couples being cared for by the sisters will soon have nowhere to go. Dr D. M. A. Leggett, vice-chancellor of the university, says: "The outlook for accommodating married students from home and from overseas is desperate, and the collapse of plans for

the hall had lost the university a grant from a special British Council fund.

A hanker in the area, who does not want his name to be revealed because he lives in "a very small isolated area," said: "People have moved here to get peace and quiet."

He feared that the private road would hear a tremendous amount of setting to know how every day for the university with motor bikes and cars.

The Municipal Year Book says that the council's district is nearly three-quarters green belt, and that it is designated as of outstanding natural beauty or great landscape value.

The nearest village to the hanker's home and the hall is Hascombe, about two miles away. The university is about 10 miles away. "The students would have no opportunity of setting to know how the people of England live. They would be completely 'shut away,'" he said. The children would be bored, and the children would have nothing to do but tramp across

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FOR THE REFUGEES OF EAST BENGAL
In aid of the Prime Minister of India's relief fund
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British Artists Also Appearing.
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Tickets: 50p-75p, 1.00p, 1.50p, 2.00p, 2.50p.

Manchester Polytechnic Week
8-13th November 1971
We would like you to know more about us, so we have prepared a programme of events designed to give an idea of some of the work and projects undertaken by Faculties and Departments of Manchester Polytechnic.
There will be opportunities to seek advice on courses and careers; visit Departments; take part in seminars and debates; see Films and listen to lectures. For more details of these and other events please write or telephone:
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Manchester Polytechnic,
All Saints, M15 6BX.
051-228 2351, Ext. 62.
We look forward to seeing you.

Bacon will cost more this month

By our Agricultural Correspondent

Bacon prices are expected to be pushed up before the end of the month as a result of the decision by the British Bacon Curers' Federation yesterday to recommend its 130 member companies to cut back production by 10 per cent.

After a drop three weeks ago prices have risen slightly in the past week partly because of the traders' anticipation of some such move.

It is ironic that the need to reduce production to keep prices up, results from the success of the bacon industry's drive over the past five years to get a bigger share of the home market.

Producers, having oversupplied the market to the point of depressing prices, had the choice of reducing production or persuading the Government to cut back the quotas of overseas suppliers.

The Government's hand is tied for the time being by the International Bacon Understanding. But the quotas do come up for renewal in February.

Last year the curers received £22 millions in subsidies. The total this year will be near £20 millions and last month Mr Prior, Minister of Agriculture, announced that he would be working out with the industry a new and cheaper system.

150,000

District councils get more power

John Ardill, Regional Affairs Correspondent,
on the coming local government pattern

The Local Government Bill, introduced yesterday, gives more power to the second tier of district councils than the Government originally intended, and makes significant changes in the boundaries of the upper tier of county and metropolitan councils.

District authorities will be able to make local plans and maintain local roads; they will be responsible for most environmental health matters; and outside the metropolitan areas they will be able to run public transport. The idea of setting up planning staffs to serve the needs of a county and its districts has been dropped, but planning districts will be able to set up county planners.

On boundaries, the main change from last February's White Paper is the division of the country into two tiers, the county and the district, and the tightening of boundaries of the six metropolitan counties by excluding a number of suburban towns and villages and rural parishes.

The changes show that the Government had paid heed to views of individual councils of the local authority associations during the consultations which followed publication of the White Paper. But it has gone far enough for some. The Association of Municipal Corporations, which represents county boroughs and mun-

icipal boroughs of England and Wales, described the boundary proposals as disheartening.

The metropolitan areas were to be even more constricted, the AMC said. "It would be a pity if this signified a lack of appreciation by the Government of the extent of the urban areas. Outside the metropolitan areas, cities and towns are in danger of rural domination."

"The only major urban centre whose problems appear to have been recognised is Cardiff and the Secretary for Wales is to be congratulated."

The Government's intention in squeezing the great urban conglomeration within tight metropolitan boundaries, with little room for expansion, is clearly to make them "jump" the green belts when they need land for housing and industry. One of the exports in this strategy is that the "exporting" authority has no financial interest in the "reception" areas—but it is understood that the Government is prepared to review the financial relationships involved in this kind of exercise.

The Bill replaces existing local authorities by 44 counties, including six metropolitan counties, in England, and eight counties in Wales. It also sets up 37 Welsh district authorities. In England, the district boundaries will be decided by a Boundary Commission, which is also provided for in the Bill. The Commission is likely to start work unofficially as soon as the second reading of the Bill is taken later this month.

The Bill abolishes the office of alderman but allows councils to elect as "honorary aldermen" anyone who has given eminent service to the local authority, including the super-seeded authorities.

It allows the new councils to pay their members a flat-rate attendance allowance for council business. The allowance will be taxable. It will vary according to local conditions, subject to a limit fixed by the Secretary of State.

The Bill provides for all councillors to be elected for four years, instead of three as at present. County councillors will be elected in single-member electoral divisions and will retire together every four years.

District councillors will be elected in wards returning three members, or a multiple of three, and one-third of the council will retire at a time. This will allow for a local government election every year and will keep the local political machines in perpetual electoral trim.

The Bill gives away between 400 and 500 regulations and orders which restrict the freedom of local authorities to act without detailed Whitehall approval, and confers wider and more flexible powers on authorities.

Councils will have greater freedom to arrange their committee structures and to delegate authority to committees and officers.

But the Government is keeping the statutory requirements for local authorities to establish separate committees for education and the personal social services, and to appoint chief education officers and directors of social services. Other statutory controls on the appointment of committees and officers are being repealed.

The Bill will set up separate education and social services committees for each county and metropolitan area, where the districts will be responsible.

Planning policy in broad terms, including the preparation of structure plans, will belong to county councils, but districts will be able in general to frame their own local plans without the county framework. The Bill provides for the structure plan to indicate which local plans should be the responsi-

bility of the county and for development plan schemes to be made jointly by county and district councils. These schemes will set out a programme for the preparation of local plans and will indicate which authority is to be responsible in each case.

Planning applications will all be made to the district authority, which will decide most of them; but certain matters of "strategic significance" will be reserved to the county.

Highways will be the responsibility of the counties, except that districts will be able to maintain town streets and roads with 40 mile an hour limits which are neither trunk nor classified roads.

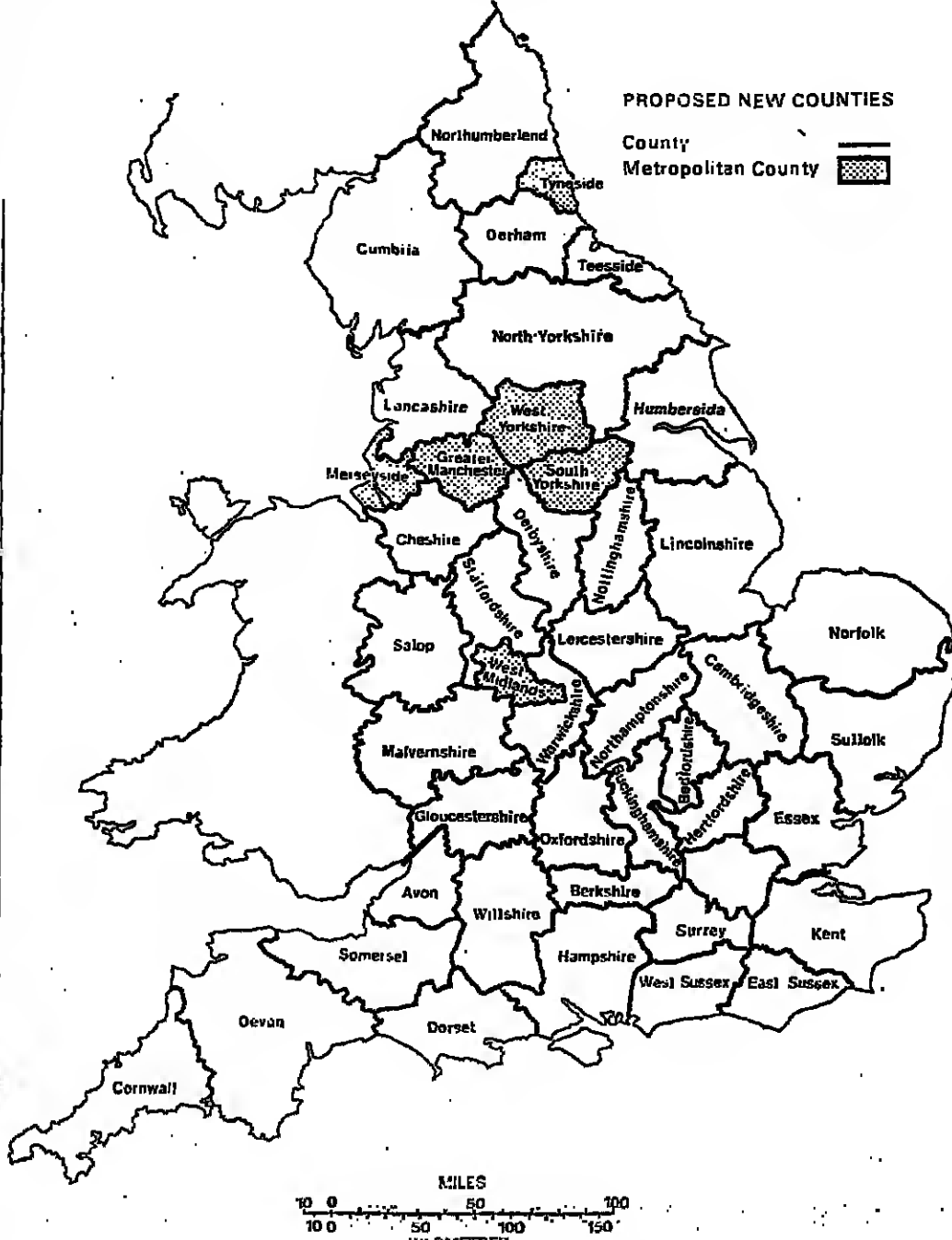
Transportation will be the responsibility of the metropolitan counties, but elsewhere the districts will be able to run public transport services.

Environmental health, including refuse collection, clean air, food safety and hygiene, nuisances, slaughterhouses, port health, and enforcement of the Shops, and Railway Premises Act will be a district job, as will building regulations. Counties will be responsible for refuse disposal.

Rating will be a district function.

Police, fire and traffic control will be county functions.

Leader comment, page 12



Big boundary changes from White Paper

THE NEW county map of England (above) keeps the same number of authorities as last February's White Paper, but makes several important boundary changes. The metropolitan counties have generally been made smaller, but Southport, at its own wish, has been included in Merseyside.

The biggest change is in Humberside, where a slice of North Lincolnshire has been added to the proposed county which previously covered only the north bank of the Humber, incorporating Hull and most of the East Riding. A Humber bridge, large industrial developments on south Humberside, and the possibility of the estuary becoming a national centre of population growth are all in the offing, and the original use of the river as a boundary was nonsense. The south bank authorities of Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe, Grimsby, and the districts of Barton, Brigg, Glanford, Brigg, and the Isle of Axholme go into the new Humberside county.

In East Anglia, the new Suffolk has been enlarged by retaining the existing county boundary in the North-east and taking in the north-east part of Essex, including Colchester and Harwich and down to West Mersea. Somerset keeps Frome and some parts of

the Axbridge and Clutton districts which were to have gone to the new Avon county based on Bristol. Hampshire keeps Aldershot, Fleet and Farnborough, which were to have gone to Surrey.

The Merseyside metropolitan county loses Ellesmere Port to the new Cheshire. The Greater Manchester metropolitan county loses Alderley Edge and Disley to Cheshire; Glossop, New Mills, Whaley Bridge, and Glaisdale to Derbyshire; and a number of parishes in the Wigan, Turton, and Ramsbottom areas to Lancashire.

North Yorkshire loses a little less of the Settle district to Lancashire than originally planned, but loses Sedburgh to Cumbria.

Teesside loses parts of the Easington and Stockley areas to Durham and North Yorkshire respectively.

The West Yorkshire metropolitan county loses a large area of country including Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Skipton to North Yorkshire.

In all, more than 60 proposals from local authorities for boundary changes have been accepted in the Bill.

No appeal for Prager

An application for leave to appeal against conviction and sentence by the former RAF sergeant, Nicholas Anthony Prager, was refused in the Court of Appeal yesterday. Prager, convicted in June on two charges of spying and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

James Comyn, QC, for Prager, said police questioned Prager for most of the day on January 31 this year but did not caution him until 7.45 p.m. questioning went on until midnight, Mr Comyn said.

He should have been cautioned at a very much earlier time. That failure to do so was a serious breach of Judge's Rules.

Mr Comyn conceded that no one could have had a fair trial either in its present form or in its original form. He said he did not think that "third degree" was adopted at the trial and repeat that two very skilful police

officers did their duty in the highest traditions of their force. But they erred. By persistent pressure and cross-examination they set out to break this suspect.

Mr Comyn submitted that the Lord Chief Justice should have taken extra pains in his summing-up to tell the jury that the prosecution had to satisfy them that the statements by Prager were free and voluntary. He also contended that verdicts of guilty on two charges were obviously inconsistent with a verdict of not guilty on a third. Mr Comyn then claimed that Lord Widgery had made a misdirection of some consequence in regard to Prager's case that he was shielding his wife.

In Mr Comyn's view the offence could have been met by a seven or eight-year sentence rather than one of 12 years.

The rest of Mr Comyn's submissions were heard in camera because he wished to refer to certain parts of the evidence which had been heard in secret. Sir Peter Rawlinson, the Attorney-General, also asked that the court should go into camera.

When the court resumed in open, Lord Justice Edmund Davies, sitting with Lord Justice Stephenson, and Lord Justice Stephenson, said the court had come to the conclusion that Prager's applications had not been made out. The reasons for the decision would be given later.

ew course

The first British degree in agricultural and food studies—three years leading to a BSc Honours—is being offered by the Department of Cultural Marketing, Newcastle University. It will start in October, 1972.

More than a thousand people, including the greatest names of the Swiss and international elite, were present at the "Fête de la Suisse" exhibition patronised by the most charming wife of the French Ambassador in Bern, Madame Suzanne Roux. At the Palace of Lausanne, the great French jeweller Monsieur Gerard presented a fabulous collection of jewels, real masterpieces of French craftsmanship. Never has the collection of diamonds, each more sparkling than the last, rubies, emeralds and sapphires been gathered together, set into clips, necklaces, rings and earrings, executed with skill and taste. Sadly Lausanne saw the collection leave for Paris, where it is to go on display at 3 Avenue Montaigne, in collection which will bear comparison with that most extraordinary of fables, the "Thousand and one nights".

Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel. Imagine thirty or more classic straight whiskies each maturing in oak casks. Then, when they've reached their individual peak, imagine them blended together. Most people would be satisfied at this stage. But not Cutty Sark.

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Cutty Sark
Double-barrelled to mature the malts

Grimond calls for new 'opposition'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A case for a form of "official opposition" outside, as well as inside, Parliament, was put forward yesterday by Mr Jo Grimond, the former Liberal leader.

Political institutions, including the political parties, must adapt themselves to the changing nature and needs of society—and a large bonus would be earned by the party which first seized this point, he said.

Mr Grimond, who was giving the Beveridge Memorial Lecture of the Institute of Statisticians, at Senate House, London University, attacked the BBC's "broadly perennial" interviews. He said it was almost incredible that such programmes as "24 Hours" go round and round with largely the same small group, many of whom had been at the game for 15 or 20 years.

"They think the same thoughts, they live in the same circles and it even seems that if one dies his successor is better to have the same name. How many Dimplebys have been employed by the BBC?"

"Whether you are an artist, politician, or journalist, unless you are one of the dinner guests to which the Pavlov's dogs of the media respond, you have little chance of being on it."

Mr Grimond also criticised the press. "Most people find that in the majority of cases when there is a newspaper story about something that is familiar to them, it is in important respects wrong."

News selection and the importance attached to what was reported were in many ways were intimately connected in the popular press with another—the colouring of news and its selection by the need to introduce sensationalism, personalities, and friction.

"The refusal of the press to criticise itself or its owners or its restrictive practices—and, indeed, an extraordinary sensitivity to any discussion of its shortcomings."

He said that parliamentary discussion about Britain's entry to the Common Market had had "little direct effect."

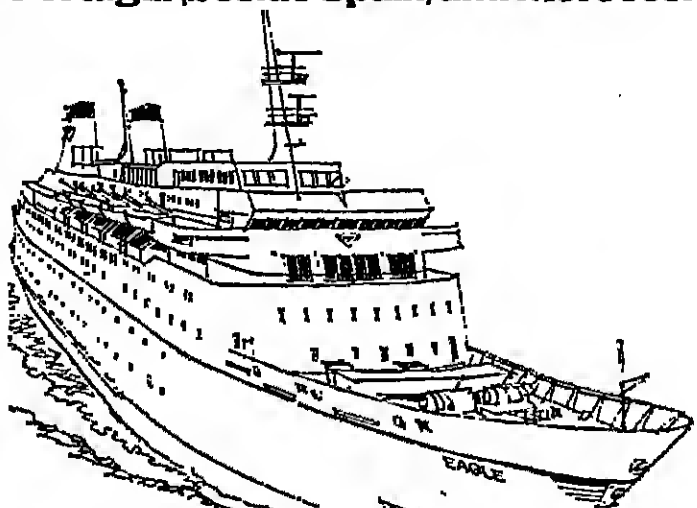
"Very considerable public resources were employed in an attempt to brainwash the public into acceptance. The contrast between the proportion of voters who wanted to join and the number who thought it inevitable did not speak well for the democratic process. Nor did the apparent willingness of many MPs to vote differently according to whether the vote was free or not."

Mr Grimond said that the

"new communes" in society had to be identified. The functions of the new communes might differ from conventional government, and from one another. "To give effect to the dialogue with authority there is a case for a, so to speak, official opposition outside, as well as inside, Parliament."

"Consumers' Councils, Nader, Civic Trust—the innumerable societies for this purpose that can play a very useful part in maintaining the dialogue with authority, letting people know their rights. Perhaps they should be supplied with staff, information, and public funds—a counter-Civil Service."

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'Little pollution' from airport

By our Regional Affairs Correspondent

Aircraft taking off and landing at Heathrow do not contribute significantly to air pollution in the area, according to Mr J. Parker, senior experimental officer at the Government's Warren Spring Air Pollution Laboratory. If the airport were replaced by a typical urban area, pollution would probably rise, he told the National Society for Clean Air's annual conference at Folkestone yesterday.

The biggest sources of pollution at the airport discovered during the laboratory's investigations were road traffic and aircraft. The highest concentrations of carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbons were found in the road network of the airport's central area, an area which could be considered as a small commercial town with a high density traffic problem.

The findings contrast strongly with the public attitude towards pollution at Heathrow. Practically all the complaints received about aircraft involved planes in the air. Mr Parker said. Climbing aircraft frequently caused most comment — "the sight and sound of a jet aircraft climbing on full thrust tends to focus public attention. Aircraft exhaust smoke is probably more visible against an empty sky than emission from empty chimneys."

There were no indications of higher pollution concentrations under the aircraft flight paths. The problem of reducing pollution from aircraft had to be concerned with reducing taxiing time. About 45 per cent of aircraft pollution was emitted while the aircraft was waiting for permission to take off.

Attempts were made to sample emissions from the alleged dumping of fuel from airborne aircraft, but these were unsuccessful because of the large number of other emitters in the area. Mr Parker said. Further tests were to be carried out under the flight path passing over open country to Luton airport.

It had not been possible to carry out any determination of smells "largely because there is at present no satisfactory analytical technique which can compete with the human nose."

Charging complaints received by the Board of Trade, the British Airport Authority, and local public health inspectors showed that a large number came from the flight paths.

Farm grants simplified

By our Agriculture Correspondent

Further encouragement of the amalgamation of farms is one of the main points of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill published yesterday. It also proposed easier procedures and a reduction from fifteen to five years of the restriction on the break-up of amalgamated farms or the use of the land for non-agricultural purposes.

The Government hopes to increase substantially the payments made under the amalgamation scheme to outgoing farmers. But this is one matter over which EEC membership is

already casting its shadow and the views of the European Council of Ministers may have to be taken into account.

Better incentives are needed if the amalgamations scheme—part of the Ministry's drive to modernise farms' structure—is to be effective. When the scheme was started in 1967 the Ministry hoped for 6,000 amalgamations a year but the total is only 2,600, now running at 800 a year. Many would have

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Lessons for parents Patrick McGeeney's ideas for a year's plan for a PTA.

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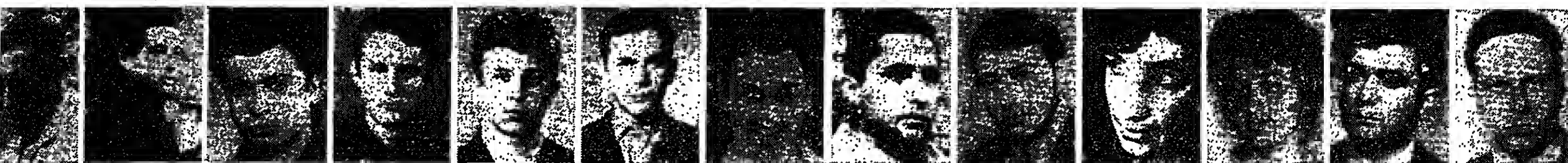
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ACE, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge

SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE JEWS

—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin speaking in Ottawa on 20th October, 1971



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who face the same fate since they have dared, in recent weeks, to ask for the implementation of Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which says: "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

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who have signed petitions, appealed to the Soviet Leaders, the United Nations and the conscience of the world

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITIES COMMITTEE FOR SOVIET JEWRY

WITH COMMERCIAL outlets for foreign films seemingly contracting, the fifteenth London Film Festival, which opens at the National Film Theatre on Monday week, becomes more invaluable than ever as Britain's largest annual bonanza of world cinema. This year establishes a record—42 features and 58 shorts from 29 countries are being screened at the NFT's two auditoriums, number of films included in a special New Directors section. The films have been collected by Ken Wlaschin, the Programme Director, from a dozen international festivals and are the cream of about 1,000 movies viewed.

Many already have distributors and will be shown commercially or at regional film theatres and film societies all over the country during the next year. Some will probably make their first and last appearance here. Tickets are already scarce for some of the more obvious attractions but there is always plenty of standing room available on the night and usually a number of returned tickets can be bought. The NFT's new licensed restaurant overlooking the Thames (prices moderate, food good) should add much to the proceedings, which include a number of guest appearances from the film-makers themselves.

AMERICA: A larger section than usual which includes Peter Watkins' latest, "Punishment Park" (November 17, 19), said to be prophetic and paranoid according to your viewpoint. It is intended to be an allegory about America today, like Peter Fonda's new Western, "The Hired Hand" (November 21), in the New Directors section. Stuart Rosenberg's "USA" (November 28) with Paul Newman and his wife, Joanne Woodward, is about an itinerant disc jockey who gets involved in the activities of a reactionary radio station. "We thought this film would bring motion pictures out of the Stone Age," Newman has said. "But it didn't turn out that way."

Paul Morrissey's "Trash" (November 19, 20) which the Censor has unaccountably refused a certificate, is the biggest attraction of this group, though Monte Hellman's "Two-Lane Blacktop" (November 24, 27) with pop stars James Taylor and Dennis Wilson as motorised Easy Riders and Warren Oates as the Felix Krull of the Firestone Set, may also be hard to get into. D. A. Pennebaker's "Sweet Toronto" (November 22, 26) a movie about the Toronto Rock Revival of 1969, concentrates entirely on performers and performances, unlike his earlier "Look Back" and "Monterey Pop." So does Robert Kaylor's "Roller Derby" (November 21, 24) a spectacular Judith Crist has called "the first total triumph of the vérité that cinema aspires to." Finally there's a 26-year-old Karen Spalding's "Make a Place" (November 20) an autobiographical study of loneliness and fantasy, financed, written and starred in by the director, a granddaughter of Harry Warner.

BRAZIL: "How Testy was my Little Frenchman" (November 25, 28) was not accepted by Cannes as an official entry because everyone in the cast is naked throughout. Dos Santos' movie, however, is definitely not pornographic. It is about a Frenchman captured by an amiable Brazilian in the sixteenth century. "Very charming and happy," one critic opined.

CUBA: "Days of Water" (November 24, 28) by Manuel Gomez is about a woman with healing powers exploited by politicians and charlatans. Praised at Moscow for its control and sense of period (1936).



Above: Michel Simon in "Blanche," and right, a still from Bresson's "Four Nights of a Dreamer."

Derek Malcolm on the 15th London Film Festival which opens on Monday week at the NFT

La creme de la creme

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Jan Kadar's "Adrift" (November 23, 27) is his eleventh feature, interrupted by the events of 1968. A fisherman rescues a naked girl from the river, falls in love with her until she dominates and destroys him. Resists time-juggling and stunning photography of life on the Danube.

POLAND: Zanussi's "Family Life" (November 27, December 1) has been summed up by Richard Roud as a "Socialist 'Cherry Orchard'" by a new and important Polish director. Beautifully acted by Daniel Olbrychski and others, and with an intimate atmosphere all its own.

JAPAN: Nagisa Oshima's "The Ceremony" (November 18, 20) is a post-war Japanese family saga, filmed Ozu-style, which discusses the relationship between political realities and the Japanese attraction to death. "Conveys an extraordinary concentration of force," said "Sight and Sound" from Cannes. Some were more puzzled, but most respected a real achievement.

SWEDEN: Susan Sontag's "Brother Karl" (November 28) is as difficult as her first feature, "Duet for Cannibals." She calls it a chamber film, and in it conveys a formidable intelligence without much sense of the excitement of a non-literary medium. Shot in English, with Gunnar Lindblom and Genevieve Page in the cast.

AUSTRALIA: Brian Kavanagh's "A City's Child" (November 20, 27) is about a repressed spinster who builds a fantasy life around her dolls. Odd obsessions come to have their own reality, the film-maker emphasises. Monica Maughan effective in the leading part.

WEST GERMANY: The main feature is Schindler's "The Sudden Fortune of the Poor People of Kambach" (November 23, 28), a grey but allegorically rewarding period piece about oppressed farmers in the 1820s. Brechtian and formidable, from the maker of "Young Törless." In the New Directors section is Ulf von Mechow's "David and the Ice Age" (November 25), with a hippie hero bitch-hiking across Germany making Christ-like contact with people in a series of picaresque encounters. Germany, by the way, is Goliath.

YUGOSLAVIA: "WR—Mysteries of the Body" (November 16, 17) is the film by Dusan Makavejev everybody wants to see, and which opens soon at the Academy. It is about William Reich, the man and his message, hopelessly described as "love equals revolution." Attacks most types of ideological rigidity, including Stalinism and mixes the lesson with loads of lively erotica. What more could we intellectuals ask? Uncut by the Censor, bless him.

RUSSIA: Kozintsev's "Klog Lear" (November 23, 27), while generally felt to be not as good as his marvellous "Hamlet," must be worth seeing. Yuri Jarvet is said to be quite something as Lear and the beauty of the vast wasteland setting has been much praised by the few English critics allowed into Moscow ("Daily Telegraph" rather than Guardian, etc.).

GREECE: Theodor Angelopoulos's "The Reconstruction" (November 16) is a highly original and very atmospheric story about a woman and her lover, therefore of wives whose husbands turn the taps in gas-chambers. Love as a monster. It was well-acted by Peter Jeffrey as the man, Althea Charlton as the spinster who fancied him—but with unerring brilliance by Jaurene Pryor in the title role. If you missed it, write to the BBC.

tical and social undertones. Already compared to "Ossessione," when shown at Berlin.

IRAN: "The Cow" (November 26) much written about at Venice and probably slightly over-praised because of its surprising origins, is nevertheless a real sleeper. About a villager totally obsessed by his cow, it is at once naturalistic and poetic. Daryush Mehrjui, the director, will undoubtedly be heard from again.

CANADA: Donald Shebib's "Goin' Down the Road" (November 19) has been described, rather hopefully perhaps, as the most impressive new work of realist cinema in years. It is about two high school drop outs from Nova Scotia who run foul of life in Toronto. A first film by this director.

ARGENTINA: Edgardo Cozarinsky's "Dot, Dot, Dot" (November 22) an inquiry into the nature of a right-wing priest disclaimed by his Church, interested everybody at Cannes and made one or two compare the director with Buñuel, a heresy in itself. Said to be difficult but compulsively watchable.

DENMARK: Another Venice entrant, "Dear Irene" (November 21, 23) by Christian Braad Thomsen is a portrait of a young girl who shuttles aimlessly between husband and lover unable to find much meaning behind either relationship in a world where ideals endlessly conflict with the possibilities open to her. Quite sexy, very humane but not fully realised as a social document.

FRANCE: A group as lively-looking as it is large, headed by Jacques Tati's "Traffic" (November 18, 19) which gets the opening night fanfares.

"Majestically funny," says the Festival Director about this odyssey between man (M. Huit) and the automobile. Robert Bresson's "Four Nights of a Dreamer" (November 27, 30) is hardly that, based as it is on Dostoevsky's "White Nights" (like Visconti's film). The down-and-outs are now hippies on the Pont Neuf and the girl waiting for her lover is Isabelle Weingarten. "Sight and Sound" has called it "a severe and deeply touching masterpiece."

Walerian Borowczyk, the bizarre animator who made "Goto, Isle of Love" contributes "Blanche" (November 26, 28) with the ever more incredible-looking Michel Simon. Set in a 13th century castle, it has been called "an even more horrifying exploration of the passions of love." Jacques Demy's "Donkey's Skin" (November 28, December 1) has Catherine Deneuve as the beautiful princess of the Perrault story whose father (Jean Marais) falls in love with her. Songs by Michel Legrand decorate this fairytale about the fragility of happiness. Charm seems to be the keynote.

Andre Delvaux's "Rendezvous at Bray" (November 29, 30) was beautifully puzzled over at Berlin but apparently shouldn't be searched for "meaning." A mysterious girl seduces a young pianist in a house close to the Seine in the First World War where he had expected to meet an old friend. Poignant, funny, enchanting are the adjectives used by "Films and Filmmaking." Joel Seria's "Don't Deliver Us from Evil" (November 20, 21) about two girls at a convent school who decide that it is more enjoyable to do evil than good, has been totally banned in France. "One has the feeling of having looked absolute evil

directly in the eyes and seen the face of innocence," says "Films and Filmmaking." Pascal Aubier's "Valparaiso, Valparaiso" (November 27) a put-down of the stilled intellects of the left, is a comedy with Alain Cuny in the leading role that is said to be highly original, as undoubtedly is Fernando Arrabal's "Viva la Muerte" (November 19, 21) which "The Village Voice" describes as "one of the most ferocious, violent films ever made." About a boy growing into manhood as he rises to power, it is based on Arrabal's scatological "Baal Babylon."

HUNGARY: Two films by Jancso adorn the Festival—"Agnes Dei," (November 20, 22) said to be his most hermetic to date, and "The Pacifists" (November 25, 29), made in Italy with Monica Vitti, Pier Clementi and Daniel Olbrychski. The first is set in the final days of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, Reds versus Whites again. The second is about a television journalist drawn into the revolutionary student maelstrom. There is also Karoly Mak's "Love" (November 21), a charming and elegant story about an old lady who escapes from the realities of the Stalinist era into memories of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. She is played by Lili Darvas, Ferenc Molnar's widow.

ITALY: Ermanno Olmi's "During the Summer" (November 28, December 1) is the only Italian representative but a remarkably charming one from one of the world's major directors. About a nutty professor who vaguely courts an ordinary young girl, translating her into the Princess of his imagination. Sentimental perhaps, but loving and brilliantly filmed.

INDIA: Ray's "The Adversary" (November 18, 21) is more overtly committed in a political sense than a usual Indian film, but it has many personal terms. About a middle-class young man caught in the grip of Indian bureaucracy and gradualism realising the nature of his rebellion. Well worth seeing if not one of his least accessible masterpieces.

GREAT BRITAIN: A clutch of films, but only one, obviously, of major importance—Ken Loach's "Family Life" (November 17, 20), a case for history of a rebellious young girl driven into madness by her well-meaning family and friends. In line with the theories of E. D. Laing and drawn initially from David Mercer's television play "In Two Minds," the film has inspired one hard-boiled publicist to collapse in tears before announcing it "the greatest British film ever." We shall see.

Otherwise there's Alan Sakers' "The Art Statute" (November 23), composed entirely, like "Goto," of black and white still photographs; Mike Leigh's "Bleak Moments" (November 30) backed by Albert Finney and Memorial Enterprises but made for only £18,000, about a middle-class girl surviving suburban loneliness; and Philip Trevelyan's "The Moon and the Sledgehammer" (November 18) which looks at the life and times of a family of real-life hermits in a way that challenges accepted values more thoroughly than noisier movies.

SHORT FILMS: There's one in every programme but also three programmes especially for them—"The Best of Anney" (November 17), of Oberhausen (November 29) and of "Tours" (November 24), a welcome addition to the festival attractions. Anney, by the way, means actions. Oberhausen political and Third World and Tours a mixture of both.

review

QEH

Hugo Cole

Philomusica

THE PHILOMUSICA were once an orchestra of Bach specialists, playing with replica eighteenth-century bows carrying out various musicalological experiments I will never forget the time Thurston Dart decided the horn parts in the first Brandenburg should be played an octave higher on tiny trumpets. Those performances were anyhow vivid and alive, unlike their version of the first Bach suite at QEH on Wednesday. A respectful but usually routine performance. This is really a very dull work; the sight of those never-resting inner parts filling up every hole in the texture is depressing; and David Littaur did little to lighten or vivify the music, making it sound more alive than it looks on paper. A fairly serious mishap in the first movement mattered less than a fatal evenness both between parts and in the shaping and phrasing of individual melodic lines.

The fourth suite is, of course, quite another proposition; delightfully and wittily scored, with those magnificent trumpet entries that are something quite special to Bach. With John Wilbraham to lead the trumpets, this performance could hardly fail; but here everyone was in form again in a clean energetic performance with plenty of light let in between the notes. The small-scale F minor harpsichord concerto was played enthusiastically by Roger Woodward as if the music meant a lot to him. Forceful 20th century harpsichord playing—but I don't see why we should be bound here to the detached scholarly approach: the less great the work, the more important that it should be played with personal involvement.

David Littaur's unusually quick speeds in Beethoven's Seventh Symphony were perhaps chosen with a chamber music performance in view; athletic and lightweight eschewing grandeur. In fact, with seven first violins and the rest of the strings to match, the work certainly does "come over as chamber music in QEH." The actual volume of sound in fortissimal being surely as great here as with a full symphony orchestra in Festival Hall. All the same, there were interesting variations from what we usually get: welcome clarity in bass parts; unwelcome weakness in the first violin's semiquavers in the Finale, made to sound insignificant with this balance of forces. It was an excellent performance, very clear in detail though rather lacking in tenderness and warmth. Trumets often stood far from the ensemble—but with these players, who could complain?

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Trevor play

AS I recollect, the last "Play for Today" that I recommended for compulsory re-broadcast was Rhys Adrian's "Foxrot." It seemed the sort of constructive gesture most likely to commend itself to a programme planner's heart, but I don't think they took any notice. Let us therefore try again, the more so since the producer and director of that play, Irene Shuhik and Philip Saville, were also responsible for mounting last night's piece by William Trevor, so at least justice would be two-thirds done.

Actually, it has been quite a good week for television drama. On Tuesday, Edith Bogndol's scaled down version of her own play "The Chinese Prime Minister," from Yorkshire TV, proved a literate and seductive bore, stylishly acted—and gaining witness from the swift movement television allows. To have the Trevor Play "O Fat White Woman," two nights later is thus something of a rebuke for cultural moaners. It was an immacu-

lately turned effort, building from an economical but finely-drawn script with a production that floated slyly around the characters and the setting, adding glances, faces, shut doors, a clenched fist, a poised knife, all sharpened with Delia Derbyshire's radiophonic raw nerve noises.

It was set in a pre-public school crammer establishment ruled with a brutal knuckie by a militaristic manic-depressive who finally kills a boy. But it is about love: the love of the fattening spurned wife for the tyrant, the love, therefore, of wives whose husbands turn the taps in gas-chambers. Love as a monster. It was well-acted by Peter Jeffrey as the man, Althea Charlton as the spinster who fancied him—but with unerring brilliance by Jaurene Pryor in the title role. If you missed it, write to the BBC.

FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

BBC S.O.

ON WEDNESDAY, at the concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society, we heard Wagner and Bruckner in conjunction, played by the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Goodall—the Prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," the Five Wesendonk songs (the soloist Janet Baker), and Bruckner's Seventh symphony.

Goodall is the right sort of conductor for both Wagner and Bruckner: he is able to sustain a spacious unhurried tempo to say the least. Wagner and Bruckner alike had a spacious notion of musical movement; neither composer could ripple along with the demagogical elasticity of, say, Mozart. Busoni once said that whenever Wagner's music goes along quickly it reminded him of a rather stout middle-aged German on the run, out of breath.

Goodall was fairly far-sighted as he went towards the climaxes in the "Tristan" prelude: the sequences were wave-like. And the BBC Symphony Orchestra played extremely

well for him: it is always wise for a conductor to give his players room and space.

The BBC Orchestra, just back in London after a tour in Austria, played Wagner and Bruckner with commendable freshness—and endurance. Maybe the instrumentalists were relieved, for the while, to be free from the razor-edged clinical baton of Boulez.

The only lack in the performance of the Bruckner symphony was one which is common among British orchestras—not enough rich "brown" tone in the strings, I have never been able to discover the reason why the strings appear to cannot give us the plump fundamental string tone of the German and Vienna orchestras.

Goodall's careful tempi, which is an asset when he is rounding a wide songful area in Bruckner, tends to breed a hint of tedium here and there because of a lowering of temperature in the string phrasing. Furtwängler could conduct extremely slowly by maintaining tension in the string bowing. Again, Goodall has not yet found the way of keeping the music's pulse heating during the pauses in Bruckner—the Bruckner Alenopause. In these silences Bruckner seems to be thinking, or groping, for a new idea—before returning to an old one. There should be no halt in the general symphonic movement.

All in all though, Goodall encompassed in time the range of Wagner and Bruckner, and also he and the BBC Orchestra lavished on Janet Baker a warmly textured setting in the Wesendonk songs. Miss Baker's voice is not naturally pitched for them, but she sang with a vocal art of rare finesse, which containing germ-cells of "Tristan und Isolde." Miss Baker intoned "Träume" in perfect voice yet somehow, I could not hear an echo of the love-duet in Act II of the opera, not a grain of the Wagner made premonitions of "Tristan und Isolde." We can understand that "Träume" contained the

It is generally known that in at least three of these "Wesendonk" songs, Wagner made premonitions of "Tristan und Isolde." We can understand that "Träume" contained the

germ-plasm of the love-duet. The amazing point is that the setting of "Im Treibhaus" ("In the greenhouse"), is almost a complete anticipation of the prelude of Act III of the opera. It contains even the rising figure so marvelously telling as that Kurvenke is looking out to the sea, searching for the ship to bring Isolde to Tristan—looking into sad vacancy. Yet I have no doubt that Mathilde Wesendonk first heard the setting of "Im Treibhaus" as absolutely apt for her very differently conceived poetic situation. Genius—especially genius such as Wagner's—certainly works in a mysterious way its wonders to perform.

SADLER'S WELLS

Philip Hope-Wallace

Two Widows

"YOU CAN always tell a Kensington girl," said the old joke, adding "Yes. But you can't tell her much." In similar vein, you can always bet on a Smetana heroine. Sooner or later she will come up with an aria like that of Marenka his "Bartered Bride" which baunts you a decade long. "The Two Widows," given a most stylish and spirited production at old Sadler's Wells tonight and tomorrow, will be a Polka, syncopated trios, and eventually a soulful scene for the more delicate of the two merry widows who would fain be consoled by the tenor. It is a little bit like "Cosi Fan Tutte," much more like the lighter parts of "Eugene Onegin," and in sum much most like (and gratefully so) the Czech Master's Bride herself. I can imagine coming on it with all its hundred years of respect, in some Bohemian setting and finding it a sizzling chestnut.

It is an opera rather than an opera comic, falling only into speech-over-music (melodrama) at a few crucial passages but mostly consisting of duets, trios, choral dances and a few throbbing show-downs. One of its weaknesses is its failure to grasp operatic "length." But the musical line and will please anyone who has tapped a foot or sighed with the "Bride" herself—if only we had ever had in this country national folk opera as unselfconscious as this. What we got was "Rough the Drovers."

The singers sounded much more than beginners: Jessica Cash could take the centre of the stage in half a dozen operas, with style and ease. Maureen Keetch the more tender of the two widows and the more successful (would you not guess?) was excellent in her long scene. The tenor had grace and quality: Neville Williams, a singer to follow. The assistant comic-singer in this ideal country house comedy is called "Tonic"—a word to the wise, it is long but worth catching.

PICCADILLY

Michael Billington

Dear Antoine

JEAN ANOUILH's "Dear Antoine" brings together all the dramatists' favourite themes: the inordinately complex relationship between life and art, reality and illusion, innocence and experience. I sometimes think Anouilh substitutes the mere mention of a subject for a serious examination of it; but, seeing Robin Phillips' admirable Chichester Festival production, no one could deny that this is a technically dazzling, diabolically ingenious piece of Pirandellian theatre.

The action proceeds through a series of surprise revelations. It begins with the arrival in a baroque Savarian mansion in 1913 of a dead dramatist's ex-wives, mistresses, natural children and closest friends. Gathered to hear the reading of his will, they find themselves plunged into a piece of planned melodrama with avalanches isolating them from the outside world, dogs howling at the moon and the dead man's last thoughts issuing from a phonograph. Gradually they expose the cage which their demanding relationships have built around him; and then, in a superb coup de théâtre, they re-emerge as Comédie Française actors come to rehearse a play about how the dramatist's friends will react when he does, in fact, die.

"You always write about what is going to happen," says the dramatist-hero, "and then you live it." And that is the core of the play: Anouilh's concern is to show that the power of creativity does not necessarily lift man on a level with the gods but is merely a sign of the artist's incapacity to deal with real life. He also suggests that the hardest thing of all is to transform persons experience into art; witness a very funny scene in which the dramatist asks the actors to improvise their reactions to his death and they are left uttering feeble banalities. Anouilh doesn't dig very deep and on this occasion has created a set of deliberately one-dimensional characters; but he manipulates the different levels of theatrical experience with a con-fur's sleight of hand and manages the rapid changes of mood with a dexterity that seems a prerogative of French dramatists.

Partially recast since Chichester, Robin Phillips' production, with its distant, melancholy home music, its extraordinary physical energy, and its splendidly atmospheric lighting, expresses Anouilh's theatricality to the full. And there are lustrous performances from John Clements as the elegantly ironic, poker-faced dramatist, from Isabel Jeans as a stylish, befurred, sacred theatrical monster, Clive Swift as a haughty academic, and Harold Innocent as a crisply efficient Teutonic lawyer.

Some of these reviews appeared in late editions of yesterday's Guardian.

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John Collins

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Israeli diplomat • Office wives • Recipes • Family novels

Hare in the pot

by Harold Wilshaw

YOU live in the country you are able, at this time of the year, to get hare given you, while at the same time you are in the shops, very cheap. What you do with it depends on you. Let's suppose that you have a hare. Size will give you some notion of its age, but the sure test is to tear the lower part of the ear. If it tears easily it is a leveret, if it is hard it is much older, and if you can't tear it out the casserole.

But apart from this exercise there is the unpleasant business of skinning and eviscerating the animal. So I recommend that you take the whole hare along to your favourite poulterer, rather with a little screw top jar to get the blood, and cross his palm with a silver. He will also do the earing for you.

On the other hand, you are buying and tell your supplier what you want it for—roasting, jugging, or so and he will find you something suitable. Many shops are selling hares now so that you can buy as much as you want; nothing is more tedious than a large hare for two people.

Incidentally, the only recipe which I have found which needs the hare to be fairly game is that for jugged hare. Then it is not necessary for it to be so. But in the ordinary course of things, by the time a hare reaches the kitchen it is usually game enough, not the day you get it, of course, but will want hanging for about six weeks.

Leveret will roast, a slightly older hare will provide a saddle for roasting, the rest for a casserole dish, and an old hare is strictly for the pot. Hare is a dry meat and if it is to be roasted it needs larding if you use a larding needle, or covering in bacon and constant basting.

Jugged hare

This is a variable recipe as there is no standard one. Technically the hare is cooked in a jug or crock so the casserole method which is used here is a good thing to save blood for this dish if you can get it as it thickens the sauce as it cooks quite well.

Take the hare the day before and leave it overnight in a shallow dish in enough red wine to cover, a peeled onion, 2 crushed cloves garlic, a sprig of carrot, a bay leaf, 1 sprig of thyme, 6-8 crushed black peppercorns and a slice of lemon. Fry 8oz. of collar of bacon in a casserole, add the hare pieces and add to the Dredge with flour and cook for a few minutes. Remove the onion and shoot the rest of the wine in. Bring to the boil, skim, the lid on, and cook slowly in oven at Gas 3, 325 deg. F. The hare will obviously be the long factor but it should take 2-2 1/2 hours. Thirty minutes before serving add some foremost made of the minced liver and 1/2 lb sausage meat.

15 minutes before dish up, stir in blood and a good glass of port, or, or sweet sherry. Note: add of red wine, beer or stout he used for the marinade.

Pie

This makes a splendid pie to take hamper on a day spent out of town. It is a good one to have at a party or a hare's hind legs if you have a saddle (see below).

Take the hind legs in older with a quart of herbs, and 6-8oz. diced bacon. When cooked, strip the meat from the bones and put through the plate of a mincer with the onion. Also mince a small onion. Mix with the meat, moisten with a little of the stock, a glass of port or sherry, and two tablespoons of Lina a 10in tart plate with thin pastry. Spread the mixture over with pastry, make an apron hole, cover with beaten egg and bake for 45 minutes at Gas 6, 400 deg. F.

at saddle of hare

It requires a leveret or fairly young animal. Cut off the legs and eviscerate. If possible lard the hare with a larding needle and lard. This will all the difference. Otherwise add a small onion, a small onion, and in a sharp oven at Gas 7, 425 deg. F. Bake frequently with the bacon and an occasional glass of wine over (which of course becomes gravy). But it will be seen that a hare is cocooned in lard and so try to find a larding needle. This is delicious accompanied by a puree with a little butter in it.

e liver pâté

One usually only has one hare at a time, obviously only a small one can be made, but it is well worth a try. Soak gently the liver in 3oz. of water with about 3oz. diced lean meat. Add a small glass of port and a pinch of thyme, salt, and pepper. Just cooked, put all of it into a small mincer or blender and add a small amount of butter. It is to be kept, seal with a little butter and refrigerate.

e soup

It should be a gamey, spicy broth plenty of what I have always called "gamey" in it. It is easiest to make with the wreck of a roast saddle the forelegs. Break up the car and boil it in bitter beer with a shank, an onion, carrot, turnip, a stick or so of celery, all chopped, should make up with stock or lard to 4 pints. Add a bay leaf, 6-8 peppercorns, salt if necessary (remember the ham and a rous shake each of Worcestershire and Angostura bitters. Simmer one hour and strain. When cool, strip the meat from the car and the bamboo, chop, and run to the broth. This is the gamey. A good spoonful of anchovy paste will go well in this broth. If you are an excellent stirrup-cup when guests out into the cold.



Selling the frozen date

Linda Christmas talks to Esther Herlitz, Israel's only woman career diplomat

THE MODERN WORLD is rapidly robbing the CD plate of any remaining shreds of glamour. The life of a diplomat today—whether male or female—bears little resemblance to the moonlit, white-gloved existence of yesterday. Now, even from the socially exalted position of ambassador, you are just as likely to find yourself doing the hard sell for your country's wares as cavorting at Court, or dining off caviar.

If you happen to be Esther Herlitz, until recently Israel's Ambassador to Copenhagen, this means extolling the virtues of the frozen date, presenting daily orange to underprivileged Danish children, and flogging the avocado at every meal and each special occasion.

"I couldn't cease from my labours on behalf of the avocado until Danish television had done a programme on how to serve them; then I knew my work was done. I could now turn my attention to the egg plant."

Lesser mortals, men for example, have been known to throw in their hand when they discovered the salesman side of ambassadorial life, but not Miss Herlitz. She accepts it all with abundant humour. Her lack of pretentiousness must have helped her considerably in acquiring the title of Israel's first and only woman career diplomat. (Golda Meir spent only a few months as Minister to Moscow).

Born in Germany, Esther Herlitz emigrated to Palestine with her parents in 1933 when she was 11. They lived in Jerusalem and she trained to be a teacher. In the Second World War she served as an ATS officer with the British Army. It was the approaching birth of the State of Israel that drew her to diplomatic life. There

was something fascinating about being in at the start of an international goodwill programme for a new nation.

So in 1946 Miss Herlitz got herself selected for the Jewish Agency's "School for Diplomats." There were 500 applicants, from which 25 were chosen, including five women. The 18-month course ended after a year when the War of Independence broke out. "And sadly, the school was not restarted again. I would certainly like to see it brought back as it was a tailor-made, marvellously rounded course. As well as studying archaeology, economics, and the history of Zionism, we were taught how to dance, type, and drive, how to behave in a synagogue—procedure varies from country to country—and the history of Christian churches in the Middle East. Now all this sort of thing has to be picked up on the job."

Although many of the 25 have important posts in Israel today, few have achieved high ambassadorial rank. "It is much more difficult to choose people for diplomatic life in this world. Everything has changed from Napoleonic days when you addressed yourself to kings."

"Now it is not what you do in Chancery which is important but what you do to public opinion. And there are very few rules for this particular game. No protocol book tells you where to seat trade union officials—today's Important People."

If the fear of seating people wrongly does not give you nightmares, then the fear of being kidnapped may well. "A year or so ago when the tension surrounding all Israeli officialdom was at its height, I had to have a police guard. It was a bit of a nuisance but rather necessary. The diplomatic service really is a risk profession nowa-

days. You need to be strong in both body and spirit."

Yes, you do, because if table plans and kidnapping hasn't given you ulcers, staffing problems will. "All ambassadors have these troubles. One is expected to live as one did 100 years ago, without the staff. In Copenhagen, I had a house with 26 rooms to run with a Japanese au pair girl, a Danish old lady, and anyone else I could get by-the-hour."

Being a woman neither ameliorates nor exaggerates any of these problems. "Being a woman is only a problem in oneself. In Israel all schools are co-education and from there you go into the army with men. If you have the training and are qualified to do a job, you assume you can do it and never think about being a woman." There is just one minor drawback to being a female ambassador—your husband ranks lower than a wife would—which tends to complicate those wretched seating plans again.

Being single obviously has its disadvantages, but this is the same whether you are a man or a woman. The Foreign Office compensates by allowing you an extra servant."

On the way to her first ambassadorship in Copenhagen, Miss Herlitz has been First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Washington, Consul in New York, and a member of her country's delegation to the fifth General Assembly of the United Nations. Intermingled with foreign posts have been spells of home duty including serving as international secretary of Mapai, the Israel Labour Party, and being a member of the Tel-Aviv/Jaffa City Council. As head of the country's cultural committee, she was responsible for a new programme for adult education and the introduc-

tion of the public library system.

"I think it is very important to keep returning to base and having a change of job. I believe in mutual fertilisation, it helps you to keep in touch. After five years in Copenhagen I am anxious again to have another post in Israel. I was offered the job of Consul-General in New York, but although I love America and in particular New York, I feel it is time to be at home for a while."

For the past few months Miss Herlitz has been a roving ambassador doing a stint of diplomatic PR. As well as acting as co-ordinator of the world-wide celebrations of Ben-Curion's eighty-fifth birthday—organising the planting of a BG forest here and the naming of a BG street there—she has been on a lecture tour of Australia and New Zealand and is at the moment lecturing in this country. Titles offered include: "The roots of Israel democracy" and "The trials and joys of an ambassador."

"After this trip I am going back to Tel-Aviv and hope to be able to do something for the underprivileged in Israel, particularly for the immigrants who came in 10 to 15 years ago and who didn't find such good conditions and opportunities as those who come in today. This may only be a few thousand people in the big cities, but in these prosperous times and in a country set on social justice, it is dangerous to have any group left behind."

Esther Herlitz's father was also a civil servant. He was the chief archivist of the Zionist Organisation and then of the State of Israel. On his grave are the words: "He tried to serve his people." "And that," says Miss Herlitz, "is what I am trying to do."

Parents read on

John Rowe Townsend on family novels

Tizzy brings tiny Adelaide home, and the resultant misunderstanding leads to an affair of honour between her father and her would-be lover Ralph Bunzlun, poor Mr Brett finds himself enlisted as second by both sides.

From this point onwards, matters grow even more tangled, but Mr Garfield knows where he is going, and after propelling his characters through a maypole dance of eye-defeating speed he finishes with everything neatly unwound and love triumphant. This is a book of many casual joys, among them the recurrent naive cynicism of schoolboy Harris, who shakes Bostock's foundations by declaring that "there ain't no God."

"But there must be a God," urged Bostock desperately.

"Why, old friend?"

"Because—because of everything. Look about you, Harris! All the grass and trees and different animals and flowers. Who made them if not God?"

"Somebody else," said Harris bleakly.

In *The Beethoven Medal* (Oxford, 90p), K. M. Peyton has written a joint sequel to two previous books, *Fly-by-Night* and *Pennington's Seventeenth Summer*; for Ruth, the heroine of the former, has developed a desperate adolescent love for Pennington, the hero of the latter. Pennington, first glimpsed as a temporary baker's boy, was tall and powerfully built, but moved with an aggressive ease; and no bones are made about why Ruth finds him more attractive than the well-heeled boys her parents prefer. "Loads of sex appeal," her brother Ted explains to her mother.

Pennington, who gets into lots of trouble but is an excellent footballer, swimmer, and dancer, in addition to all that is a concert pianist good enough to play in the Royal Albert Hall, seems to me to be too much of a good thing: a young girl's dream with whipped-cream on top.

Once I had put the book down I ceased to believe in him, or in the wholesome way his relationship with Ruth developed. But K. M. Peyton is

an Ancient Mariner of a storyteller; her book is outrageously readable; and I must report that a wife and two critical teenagers seized upon it eagerly, devoured it at great speed, and proclaimed it to be entirely convincing.

Catherine Storr's *Thursday* (Faber, £1.40) seems at first to be much more down-to-earth than *The Beethoven Medal*. Much of it consists of kitchen-table talk among adolescent Bee and her Mum and Dad and friend Lynn. The main part of the plot is the sudden withdrawal from human contact of Bee's boyfriend Thursday, whose father and stepmother aren't interested in him and who doesn't even have a proper name. Unexpectedly, on this realistic surface, the suggestion is floated that Thursday has been possessed by the fairies; and Bee wins him back on Midsummer Eve in the proper manner, by holding him through the night against all their tricks and temptations. But whether that is what has really happened or whether it is a symbolic description of psychological processes is not clear, and perhaps it is not meant to be clear. This is a strange book, and not I think entirely successful, but it is impressive all the same: a real novel from a writer who has never stopped developing.

J. B. Priestley's early books such as *The Good Companions* and *Angel Pavement* were undoubtedly family novels. In *Snoggle* (Heinemann, £1.40), Mr Priestley has written what the title page coyly describes as a story for anybody between 9 and 90, but which the blurb calls his first children's book. *Snoggle* is an egg-shaped creature from outer space, with stumpy legs and a combined head and body; and the story tells how three Hooper teenagers gave him from being destroyed at the hands of cunning Inspector Crope and blimpish Major Rodpath, and shouting Mrs Bing-Bireball. It will probably sell, but it is a disappointment; its characters are stereotyped and I can find no plane of either reality or fantasy on which it convinces.



Mr. Brett

Drawing by Fritz Wegner from "The Strange Affair of Adelaide Harris" by Leon Garfield.

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MICHAEL LAKE on new Paris manoeuvres to undermine European disarmament

Detente: French force or French farce?

THE French appear to get a perverse kick out of their maverick diplomacy. After dropping out of NATO's military framework they have, since the death of General de Gaulle, been edging closer again. They have, and been given, a much closer consultative rôle in NATO than in the early days after their withdrawal. They have, furthermore, a greater interest in European defence cooperation since Britain appears on the brink of joining the Common Market, while the Americans are constantly suspected of getting ready to pull out much of their conventional army. Yet, in the wake of the visit

by Mr Brezhnev to Paris last week, the French Foreign Minister, M. Schumann, reinforced by sources in the lower echelons of his Ministry has spelled out his Government's unequivocal opposition to East-West negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in Europe.

Yesterday the Russians, the Americans and the British were all puzzled by this. The French even appeared to hope they had persuaded Mr Brezhnev that NATO's special emissary on MBFR, Signor Manlio Broto, should not be received in Moscow.

True, the French have consistently opposed block to block negotiations, since they feel that the results conflict

with national interests—especially if they are dominated by the Russians and the Americans. But since the armies in Europe were marshalled on a block to block system it is difficult to see any other way of achieving anything like an equitable reduction of the military on both sides.

The French view has taken diplomats by surprise on both sides of Europe for three reasons.

The first is that Mr Brezhnev himself opened the way to negotiations in a speech in Georgia in March this year—a speech which was originally greeted with enthusiasm in French circles. Indeed, the Russians claim that their former Foreign

Minister, Mr Molotov, made such a proposal immediately after the death of Stalin.

The second reason is that while the Russians may be keener to see a conference on European security get underway—which the French think negotiations on MBFR would obstruct—they would not put a halt to their drive for détente in Europe by the deliberately negative act of snubbing NATO's special envoy, Mr Broto.

The third point, while not openly expressed, is that if, as everyone believes, the Americans are ultimately going to reduce their conventional forces in Europe, the Russians would like this to happen as part of a negotiated East-West agreement

rather than unilaterally which would leave West Germany with the highest conventional forces in Western Europe.

The Russians, meanwhile, have proposed that negotiations on MBFR could start before a conference on European security, and then continue within a separate body perhaps created by, but apart from, the European Security Conference. This proposal has met with approval in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which agrees with the Russians that MBFR is best dealt with off the security conference agenda.

The Americans are meanwhile unhappy with a Polish proposal that three separate commissions be established

by the security conference should be regional—which would effectively shut the Americans out. The Americans would prefer—this time in tune with the French—that such commissions should be functional, dealing with matters of security, trade, and cultural exchanges. But one of them might yet turn out to be on MBFR, which would please everyone except the French.

For a couple of years now this has all been airy fairy stuff. But progress on Berlin and on inter-German relations, the keys to détente, has been consistently good and this continues the first East-West meeting on European security could take place in the spring.



MISS BRAZIL: THRILLED

AROL DIX meets the Miss World contestants

Beauty on the brain

CATTLE markets," and a competition of "fests"—the Miss World annual contest brings out violent reactions in some notably Women's Lib lost war at the Albert Hall, gives a lot of men a vicarious good chance; but gives the contestants a lot of assure. Yesterday the City Club of Great Britain saw the girls into the rosy and crimple belt making the literal fat from a land to help underprivileged children) at the very where they feted and led over lunch.

The girls don't need women's Lib to fight for these days. It no longer seems to be the lacquer and latex, biting world; most of the contestants this year are students or teachers. They want to travel, and this one way of doing so.

It is the men who let themselves down now. Two of the ratty Club worthies came blows as the girls left, or who was to kiss them. And I imagine most of the 15 lunches were ruined by plying down over-eager nids. But no girl can answer the men, only for themselves.

Haydée Kurst, a beautiful blue-eyed girl from the Dominican Republic is 17 but has come to England, she says, "because I want to demonstrate my unity to other countries; at we have people with mentalities that need evolving."

We are a sub-developed country but it is developing. I am a student of economics, my first year. I wanted to study physics but my country can't afford the facilities so I thought I would study mathematics—developing countries need economists.

"When I was asked to enter the Miss Dominican Republic competition, I thought, but then I thought could do something about a fact that in Latin America women are treated as objects. As a beauty queen I want to demonstrate that most of a beauty queen has to be a real woman, to think, feel, and can do."

Miss Ireland, too, who is 22, has completed a three-year degree course in micro-biology at Sussex University and it is hard to talk about being a beauty queen as I am a person. I like people, I love doing it, but I don't think I could look at me? I give them a show."

Jane Glover is from Dublin, and has now given up micro-biology and designs crochets (as Rainwater designs). She openly admitted that she had the publicity which she had from her sister, Miss Brazil, and that she is also at university, studying medicine and absorbed by psychology. "I would even like to see the copies here, not because I want to take drugs, but because I love their way of thinking."

As Miss Ireland says, "It's to the woman, if you have like a person then you'll be treated like a person; if you act like a plaything, then you will treat you like that."

This year's girls are all very smart, not beauties, and are the first to recognise it—but it is an experience. They may be the "Miss Worlds" by travelling.

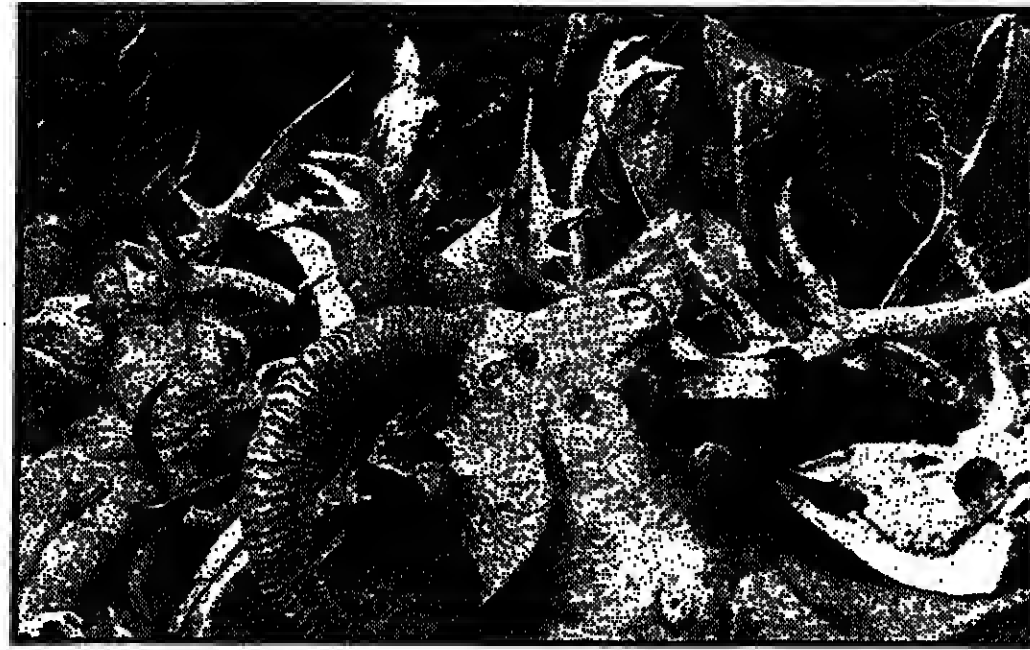
MANY of the items in Britain's museums, particularly in the provinces, are being treated like junk. This was the message yesterday when National Heritage, the museums action movement, launched an appeal to finance nine annual prizes for the museums which have done the most with slender resources to improve their facilities.

In Bognor Regis for example, a £250,000 natural history collection, which has never been fully on display since 1944, is still in storage and deteriorating from dampness, mice, moths and mites in an old house which Mr John Letts, chairman of the executive of National Heritage, yesterday described as "filthy and disgusting."

In Nottingham the museum displayed its full Wedgwood collection for the first time in 1969 for an international conference of Wedgwood experts. To do so it borrowed display cases from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. When the conference was over, the cases were returned and part of the collection went back into storage.

In York, at the Yorkshire Museum, the accommodation for the reserve collection, described by the staff as filthy and disgusting, could have been tidied for a mere £300. Fortunately the money has now been spent.

Have lost its museum in 1966 when a fire destroyed the town hall and town hall staff moved into the museum at Broker Hall while the exhibits went into storage. Some of the duplicated items and others not required for the new museum were sold at Christie's this year for £14,824. The most likely solution now is that the collection will move



BOGNOR REGIS: "THE ITEMS ARE INADEQUATELY STORED"

CAMPBELL PAGE on the plight of Britain's museums and galleries

Cellars full of history

back to its original premises when the town hall is rebuilt in spring 1973.

In Birmingham the museum was too short of money to bid for a modestly priced but important local find, and several rooms at the art gallery have had to be closed because the humidity was damaging the pictures.

"To sum up," Mr Letts said yesterday, "We see a museum in one of our richest cities finding difficulty in raising money for the acquisition of a local artefact of great importance, and we find another museum in another major city unable to afford to display one of its most important collections."

He described the assistance given on a national basis as "paltry," and outlined the very different attitudes among local authorities. Norwich has a population of 90,000 compared with Nottingham's 250,000. But the museum at Norwich has twice the staff of the museum at Nottingham and twice as many visitors.

In general the gap between

the cost of running museums and the funds available was widening every year.

The Government has shown an awareness of the problem by setting up a committee this summer under the chairmanship of Mr C. W. Wright of the Department of Education and Science to review the needs of provincial galleries "with particular regard to the conservation and display of their collections." The committee is also looking into improved relationships between provincial

institutions and their national counterparts.

But National Heritage realises that the 900 museums must depend on voluntary gifts to do their collections full justice. Yesterday it appealed to 9,000 firms to donate money so that it can establish prizes for the best performances by museums in eight regions covering England, Scotland, and Wales. It also intends to give one additional large prize of about £1,000.

A recent survey by National Heritage of a sample of over one third of the country's museums showed that 47 per cent of the collections were deteriorating through lack of space, equipment and trained staff; that between 40 and 60 per cent of the collections were permanently in store, many in inadequate conditions; that 48 per cent of the museums were now forced to economise by restricting opening hours; and that 77 per cent had no public facilities such as coffee bars or restaurants.

In the provinces the development of museums remains a slow business. In Bognor Regis, Mr R. J. H. Sheppard, the town clerk said, "It is true that the items in the collection are inadequately stored and that they are deteriorating." But he added, which had never been a museum authority, was trying to set up a suitable museum at a cost of £100,000. The council agreed two years ago to put up half of the then estimated cost of £200,000 but no other source had been found for the rest.

In Hove the clerk to the libraries and museum committee, Mr R. H. Dean, said that the money raised by the sale of items at Christie's had been put in an art fund for future purchases.

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MISCELLANY

The crown prince

In the highly competitive stakes for the United Nations Secretary-Generalship, Sadruddin Khan is coming up fast on the rails. The latest bit of educated speculation is that Sadruddin, a UN official, might be given the job on a strictly interim basis until the Big Powers can agree on a more permanent appointment.

Watchers along the East River are convinced that U Thant is too tired to consider staying on beyond the end of this year, even for a few months. But now that Peking has to be consulted, there is even less hope of finding a new Secretary-General before the end of the current session in December. So eyes are turning to the princely High Commissioner for Refugees as a temporary answer.

The argument runs that he is a UN civil servant, and could therefore be given a limited run. The fact that he is rich and royal (uncle of the Aga Khan) might not endear him to the Communists. On the other hand, Russia would please the Arabs by accepting him, and the Chinese might usefully be reminded that Sadruddin has Pakistani family connections.

Whether the High Commissioner himself would welcome a temporary appointment is another matter. He has, after all, long been an unofficial candidate for a full term as Secretary-General. Temporary appointments have a habit, though, of acquiring permanency.

Blanket coverage

The mills of God and Yorkshire are grinding as best they can. A week ago, Christian Aid appealed for blankets to keep the Bengali refugees warm in the winter nights. With that day's relief organisation had enough cash and blankets to send 50,000, with more flowing in every hour, and still welcome.

One woman went into an Oxford Street store in London and bought up the whole stock (delivery to Christian Aid). At the same time, the United Nations has swooped in and bought 150,000 British blankets for its own relief programme.

All of which is splendid for the cold and hungry. But it's doing strange things to the blanket market. Dewsbury is running to keep pace with demand. Prices are starting to soar. One manufacturer was charging Christian Aid a negotiated price of 75p per blanket. He and some others are now asking 90p. Better think of something also for Christmas, honey.



STEPHENS: remembrance

music rather than a musical). "I hate fireworks," Piler says. "They are dated and unnecessary. Nobody knows or understands what it was all about, except that Guy Fawkes was going to blow up the Houses of Parliament. I wanted to dig up a much better story." He thinks he has, and has written his own script to prove it. And his title? Remember, Remember. Light the blue touch paper, and retire to a safe distance.

Whip handicap

WHY WAIT for the consequential legislation? Whips on both sides of the Commons are going to have quite enough on their plates manning the vast committees upstairs on the three non-Market Bills. HMG has already vouchsafed.

The Local Government Bill, for instance, has 200 clauses and 25 schedules to be fought line-by-line, hour-by-hour. Then there is Housing Finance, with more than 100 clauses, and the Broadcasting Bill.

Once all three are on the road, Bob Mellish will have anything up to 150 Labour MPs locked away in committee, and Francis Pym will need even more to keep them at bay. Then there's always the Scottish and Welsh Committees, where the Tories don't have a natural majority. Any volunteers?

Pit proper

WITH A FLOURISH from its president, Joe Gormley, the miners' union is taking a constitutional grip in its 20 sponsored MPs (still the largest union group in the Parliamentary Labour Party). The miners' MPs will in future meet quarterly with their executive to give account of their stewardship, though whether they will emulate the 16 engineers and sit down to a "diners' feed" is not revealed.

Gormley, a wise uncle of the Labour executive, has been firmly reminding his parliamentary comrades of their obligation to defeat the wicked Tories, even on such issues as the Common Market. No rolling heads, no pack drill, but Roy Mason is one of the miners' 20. And Roy didn't exactly do his duty on October 23.

Card index

WHITEHALL IS tightening up on security. Partly because of the Angry Brigade and the Kilburn IRA, or whoever it was who blew up the Post Office Tower. But more permanently because of the unauthorised citizens and their private eyes who want

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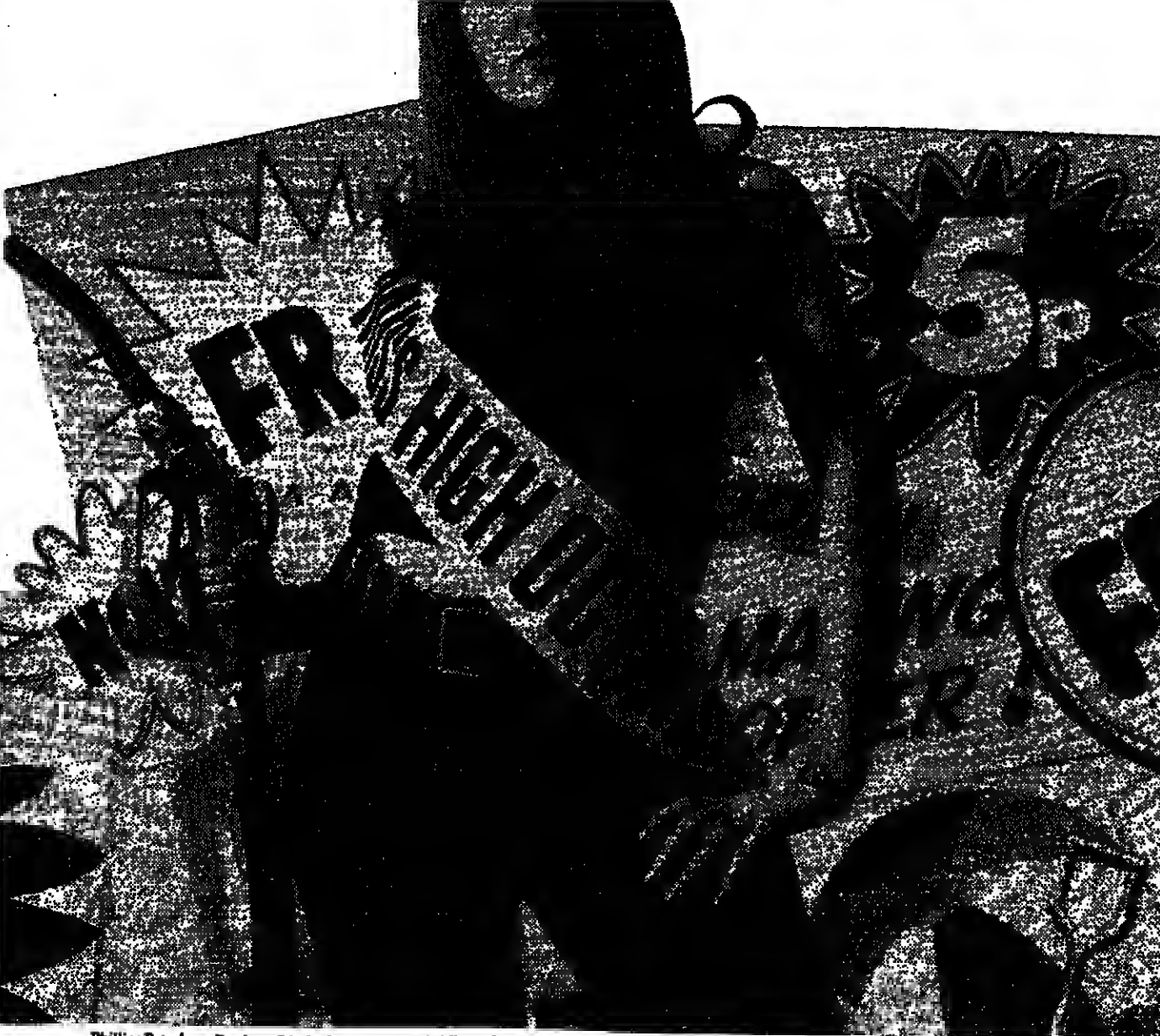
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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Bill is published for sale of Cooks

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

A prospectus for the sale of the company, the travel firm, the public is nearing completion. The Government published a Bill yesterday authorising the sale of Cooks and it is expected to go through Parliament in this session.

20M sale price

When the prospectus is published it is likely to be more than a normal one. The cause of the special nature of Cooks and the need to be

A SUBSTANTIAL number of company directors acknowledge—in a report published today—that they would, given the opportunity, make money on the Stock Exchange by using confidential information.

In the light of the growing controversy over insider trading and more general concern over current business standards, the report, by the Industrial Education and Research Foundation with the help of the Institute of Directors, could not be more timely.

Called "British Businessmen's Behaviour" it touches on a subject vital to industry and the City and reinforces the case for legislation or, at the very least, a further strengthening of the authority of the City Takeover Panel and the Stock Exchange Council.

The study is based on a questionnaire completed anonymously by nearly 800 directors. Although it asks some extremely important questions and throws new statistical light on the extent of dishonesty in business, it does not, unfortunately, live up to its ambitious claim to be "a major piece of research on directors' ethical problems."

The directors were asked to imagine that at a board meeting they learned of plans to acquire a smaller public company whose shares were certain to increase in value when the merger was publicly announced.

Would they buy shares in the company themselves, tell their stockbroker about the merger, or tell their friends? Nearly 9 per cent of the directors freely admitted that they would. They had an even worse opinion of their colleagues, and nearly 24 per cent thought that other directors in the situation would do the same.

Mr. Simon Webley, the author, said categorically yesterday that the most accurate

The insider's view of the rules

By ANDREW DAVENPORT and PETER RODGERS

and meaningful part of the report, was the directors' opinions of the business standards of their professional colleagues.

This implies that nearly one in four directors, would, given the opportunity and temptation, be quite happy to do themselves or their friends a favour. What is more, small company directors have an even lower opinion of their own standards.

Yet one cannot avoid the suspicion that the foundation's study is in part an apology for current business practices. Mr. Webley concludes that "the large majority take their responsibilities in this matter seriously."

Although share dealing on confidential information does not constitute a criminal act, any director found doing so could easily be sued for breach of confidence or damages.

Although 98 per cent of the directors questioned agreed that "sound ethics is good business in the long run" share dealings on confidential information is not

the only suspect business practice highlighted.

Nearly one in four directors considered that fiddling expense accounts was acceptable practice while as many as 54 per cent were prepared to poach personnel from competitors in order to find out about key technical breakthroughs.

The question of gifts is a sensitive one because of the thin dividing line between a gesture of appreciation and a bribe, but only 22 per cent of the directors thought that giving was wrong. Nearly 42 per cent stated categorically that it was acceptable.

Mr. Webley found that the popular image of businessmen as "ruthless" when it comes to dismissing staff was far from true. Directors found it "human and moral restraints" when it came to redundancies and they were concerned at their dilemma in sacking colleagues, executives, and senior staff. The question of worker redundancies was not raised.

In spite of his findings Mr. Webley seems cautiously optimistic. His view of directors'

ethics is that they are "good—surprisingly good—on their own views. They are more concerned than I would have thought about these issues."

He suggested that a code of behaviour for businessmen should be drawn up and finds 70 per cent of the directors asked approved of the idea. The code would be drawn up by a selection of businessmen, lawyers, and even possibly clerics, and companies which endorsed it would be listed in a publication like the "Stock Exchange Yearbook." Those which infringed the code would be drummed out of the list by a special panel, perhaps modelled on the Press Council.

A substantial majority of the directors said that the code should be voluntary; but since only 32 per cent of those directors circumscribed volunteered answers to the questions, and were presumably the most upright—would that really be good enough?

"Enquiry into some aspects of British businessmen's behaviour," by Simon Webley, IERF, Room 18-11 Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1, £1.20.

Costly advice

It is perhaps not propitious for Mr. Webley's study of businessmen's ethics that simultaneously with its publication a firm called Executive Advice should be telling executives to "cheat a little" when giving prospective employees the salaries they are earning.

The advice is contained in a 19-page typewritten booklet which claims to offer "a plan of action for the redundant or those considering a job change." It contains such invaluable advice as "don't walk out, let them fire you." Not all the advice is so rancorous. The booklet urges all redundant executives to cut back their expenditure immediately and to be ruthless about it. The publication does not say whether 19 unemployed executives costing no less than £3.50 falls into this category.

Shell profits fall 7 per cent but worst is to come

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

The Shell September quarter figures published yesterday confused an initially hopeful market. Against expectations, net profits fell by 6.8 per cent to £86.2 millions, bringing the total profits for the first nine months to £298.7 millions, an 8.1 per cent increase compared to over 15 per cent in the first six months.

Sluggish demand from Europe and Japan brought up unit costs at the same time as other costs, except that of transport, were rising. Even the fall in transport costs could not have helped much because these are incurred on long-term contracts. An indication of the severity of the squeeze in Europe is that Shell's volume sales dropped by 2.4 per cent, the first decline since 1958.

The group says that the low level of industrial activity also depressed the results of the chemical side of the business.

The most worrying part of the Shell statement is about prices. They were higher than last year because of the increased taxation paid to oil producing States, but the statement does not mention the fact that spot prices have been falling in Europe and this suggests that this had not percolated into the more important contract prices during the past quarter.

The fear must now be that the last quarter will be even worse. In addition to the low sales volume, margins could be further squeezed if contract prices fall as well. This might be happening already and if the mild weather persists there could also be relatively little stocking up for the winter.

Pointer to BP

Mr. Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil, the US subsidiary which accounts for 20 per cent of Shell's profits, said in Philadelphia yesterday that he expected his company to show lower profits this year.

The implication of the Shell results could be even more serious for British Petroleum. A few weeks ago, when it made its first issue, BP forecast net profits of £160 millions for this year. It probably had then a good idea of the potential for

Wall Street

Wall Street closed higher again yesterday with the Dow Jones Industrial Index up 0.39 at 843.17.

D-mark weakens against the franc

The German mark weakened appreciably against the French franc—especially in the free financial market—in response to the signs of a possible Franco-German rapprochement at the EEC talks in Paris yesterday.

It is expected that in any agreed structure of European rates the present gap between the floating D-mark and the fixed franc will be narrowed. While positions are formally unchanged, and no figures were discussed at the meeting, observers in Paris found significance in two partial concessions by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, at the Versaille press conference.

He did not rule out some adjustment of the French parity in an eventual settlement—and he made it unambiguously clear that the French Government is defending the gold rather than the dollar parity of the franc, appreciation of the Americans which would mean a franc meet EEC demands to devalue the dollar.

Further, he hinted that if the Group of Ten fails to make some progress towards an international solution, France would

Canadian deal for ICL?

International Computers' interest in buying a stake in Consolidated Computer of Canada is apparently growing. The company confirmed yesterday that talks were still in progress, and the directors of Consolidated said in Don Mills, Canada, that they expected an ICL decision in six weeks' time. Executives of ICL are now in Canada examining the firm.

CITY COMMENT

Price advice

OF THE interested parties, the price advice is given with much credit from long-running saga between Ennots and Imperial Industrial.

Ennots' main business, finally resolved, yesterday an announcement that it is accepting a £1.14 million takeover offer from IML. The price accepted by Ennots is cash a share, 13p better than the market price, ahead of announcement and more than 100 per cent above the price it looks an expensive equal to 21 times latest price—but then IML has held a high opinion of its attractions.

And although IML has finally purchased the company for less than two-thirds of the price it was prepared to pay two years ago, any exuberance should be tempered by an admission by IML's advisers yesterday that they, too, misread the company's prospects and worth in their first attempt to take it over.

with an offer of 169p a share, but after discussions with Morgan Grenfell, the offer was turned down.

Partly because of IML willingness to pay 169p a share and partly because of Ennots' wish to be compared with the best performer in the pneumatic field, Marlonat, first dealings in the shares were done at 134p a share.

Those investors who took their cue from IML and paid these sort of prices were soon to regret it: Ennots missed its profit forecast, changed the basis of stock valuation and all in all, turned out an acute embarrassment to its advisers. Profits in 1970 slumped from £482,000 to £310,000 and managed only a slight recovery to £334,000 in the year to July, last.

Thus one investment lesson from the whole affair is the need for extensive research by a bidding company whatever the stakes. The other, equally well-known, is also worth repeating, namely caution on the part of investors before buying into a company controlled by family interests.

A public but family-controlled company at the time it joined the market, Ennots showed its opposition to IML's approach by declining to give it all the information sought.

Thus IML had to pitch its offer without adequate information and in the words of Hill Samuel, its adviser: "We all took outsiders' assessments and the price we offered reflected this advice."

It has become increasingly evident over the past few years that the reason why so many mergers fail to meet their forecast is because the parties fail to do enough homework. IML could argue that Ennots might not have slipped back so badly had they been in control but the reasons given by Ennots for its missed targets suggests otherwise.

Thus one investment lesson from the whole affair is the need for extensive research by a bidding company whatever the stakes. The other, equally well-known, is also worth repeating, namely caution on the part of investors before buying into a company controlled by family interests.

MALLET OVERSEAS TRUST

Changes for the worse

THE 600 unitholders in the Mallet and Wedderburn Overseas Unit Trust will need no reminding that investment in ordinary shares, even through the medium of a unit trust, is far from a sure thing. So far some have had very little, even at all.

Eight years ago in May, 1963, the management company was formed. At that time it was called Overseas Unit Trust Managers. The chairman and a major shareholder was Mr. Oliver Jessel.

The launch price was 25p. By 1969 it had risen to a peak of 35p. Yesterday, after eight inflationary years, the original investors in the fund would be showing great losses if they cashed in their investment. The bid price of the units was back to only 23.5p.

In the intervening period the ownership of Overseas Unit Trust Managers has passed through a number of hands. Mr. Jessel severed his connection with the company in October, 1965 when a firm called Unit Trust Services took control. Unit Trust Services later evolved into the Target unit trust group. Before that occurred, however, it too had severed its connection with Overseas Unit Trust Managers—in July, 1966 to be precise.

At that date Mallet and Wedderburn, a firm of banking agents and company secretaries, took control when it bought a 50.5 per cent stake. In 1968 Mallet and Wedderburn changed the name of the management firm from Overseas Unit Trust Managers and substituted their own name. But that was not the end of the story.

In 1970 Mallet and Wedderburn was taken over by a small but ambitious quoted banking company called Anglo Continental Investment and Finance. Anglo Continental was not satisfied with its controlling interest—it wanted 100 per cent ownership, and so it bought out the other shareholders in the unit trust company.

The investment managers of the fund since 1969 have been far from successful. By 1970 the unit price had sunk below the original 25p offer price, and subsequently there has been no sustained improvement.

The managers of the fund admit that they are not happy with the performance, which must rank among the worst in the unit trust industry. Steps are being taken to try to improve the investment results. The number of holdings has been cut to around 50 and concentrated in the United States and in UK multi-national groups. Hopefully this will prove effective.

But the case seems to highlight some of the disadvantages of the intermittent chopping and changing of management, and is a firm reminder that, even on a long-term basis, unit trust investment should be seen as a risk investment. Over eight years this unit trust has lagged well behind the rate of inflation.

FLAVEL

Gas forecast not hot air

SIDNEY FLAVEL, the gas appliances group, has to fight for sales in a market with too many suppliers for the time being at least it seems to have found the answer to competition. The earnings performance for 1970-71 leaves the forecast of chairman Trevor Westbrook well behind and a 124 points lift in the dividend restores it to the 20 per cent paid in 1967-68.

Although the statement from the board makes the usual noises about inflation, the group has managed to widen its margins and the pre-tax profit has leaped from a depressed £14,000 to £416,000, against the minimum of £300,000 predicted in the interim statement. Earnings of 36 per cent cover the new dividend rate a robust 1.8 times.

Diversification, easier credit and a new range of products including the "Seventy" gas cooker are reflected in a 28 per cent jump to 25.5 millions in the turnover, and it looks as though a cyclical group is still moving in the right direction. In fact, sales in the first quarter of the current year are 20 per cent up.

The latest results may whet the appetite of shareholders whose memories go back to 1965 when the dividend was a lush 50 per cent, but that was the year when North Sea gas brought a rush of new entrants to the market attracted perhaps by thoughts of easy picking. They have since learned the hard way.

It is obviously unwise to make firm predictions for a group whose performance is influenced by the shifts in the pattern of consumer demand, but at a time of rising appliance sales, the board's prediction of a further "satisfactory" increase in earnings this year seems soundly based.

Up 2p to 81p yesterday, the shares are selling at a price earnings of around 11.0, a rating which seems fair in relation to the trading prospect of a group which could have a determined suitor one of these days.

Head Wrightson half year report continued progress

	Half-year to 31 July 1971	Half-year to 31 July 1970	Year to 31 Jan 1971
Turnover	16,981	10,497	27,520
Trading Profit	439	278	787
Bank Interest	(11)	(26)	(58)
Investment Income	428	252	709
Profit before Taxation	428	252	781
Taxation (estimated)	(204)	(125)	(292)
Profit after Taxation	224	127	489
Profit on Sales of Assets	—	20	48
	224	147	505

The Group interim results are based on unaudited figures.

Attention has been drawn in earlier statements to the possibly misleading nature of interim figures resulting from the completion dates of long term contracts.

The volume of contracts completed in the 6 months to 31 July 1971 was about half the value of the turnover for the same period. During the present investment lull incoming orders are not being booked at the record levels achieved in each of the last two years.

Nevertheless the Group continues to make progress in line with the Chairman's statement and we expect a profit of around £1m. for the year. The Directors today authorised the payment of an Interim Dividend of 4% on the Ordinary Shares on account of the year ending 31 January 1972, payable on 30 December 1971 to Members on the Register on 2 December 1971. We expect to recommend a Final Dividend of 8% making a total for the year of 12%.

4 November 1971

Head Wrightson & Co. Ltd., The Pirage, Yarm, Yorkshire.

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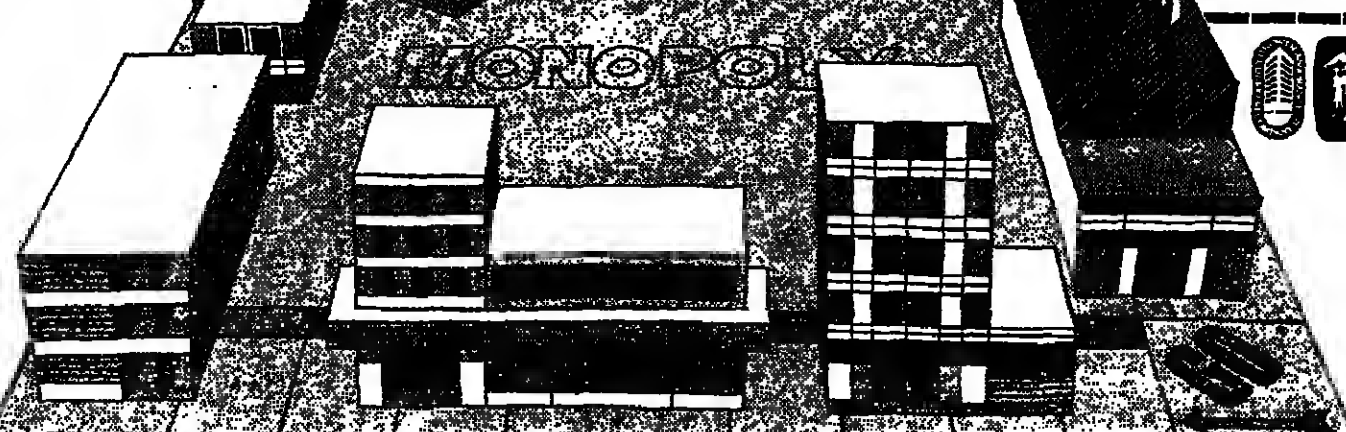
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VW lifts Audi holding and bids for rest

Volkswagenwerk AG has bought 14 per cent of the stock of Audi NSU Auto Union AG, previously held by Israel British Bank and other independent shareholders to bring its own interest in Audi NSU to nearly 90 per cent.

At the same time, Volkswagen said it was offering a price of 226 D-marks for each 50-mark Audi NSU share of the remaining stock outstanding.

Volkswagen said this was the price it paid Israel British Bank and others for their Audi NSU shares.

The company's previous bid, contested by the Israeli Bank, amounted to one Volkswagen share in exchange for two-and-a-half Audi NSU shares.

Volkswagen said official trading of Audi NSU shares on West German Stock Exchanges would be resumed on Friday. It had been suspended on Wednesday because of the impending announcement.

It followed a Volkswagenwerk supervisory board meeting on Wednesday. Israeli British bank officials are understood to have been in Wolfsburg that day to "assist in arranging a settlement."

Settlement of Volkswagen's

Record piracy outlawed

Twenty-three countries including Britain and the US have signed an agreement aimed at outlawing record piracy internationally.

This is the process by which records and tapes already on sale to the public are copied without the consent of the original producer and the copies are offered to the public at a fraction of the original price.

The pirate's advantage derives from the fact that he has sold none of the production costs of the original, including royalties to the composer and the performing artists.

The International Federation of Phonographic Industries estimates the sum lost to the industry annually as in excess of £100 millions and the British recording industry is among the hardest hit.

William Press hit by lower spending

William Press, the engineering group which specialises in plant for the heavy industries, is doing well at the moment. In some respects so well that the board forecasts a pre-tax profit of £1 million this year, against £750,000 for 1970-1.

The interim dividend is being raised from 3½ pence to 4 pence and the directors forecast a final of 8 pence, against 7½ pence last time. Meanwhile they report a first half pre-tax profit of £428,000 against £352,000 from a turnover of £16,981,000 compared with £10,497,000.

The volume of contracts completed in the six months was about half the value of the turnover. The directors report that during the current investment lull orders are not being booked at the peak levels achieved in each of the past two years.

Nevertheless, the group continues to make progress in line with the chairman's last statement.

Commenting on the figures, the directors explain that apart from the much lower return from associated companies, earnings were also affected by reduced profits from certain subsidiaries and low plant utilisation. However, both are now "considerable improvement."

"Prospects as home must depend on how rapidly the economic situation improves, but overseas work and inquiries are growing in an encouraging way."

Company news briefs

Final results

Wemyss Investment: 7 pc making 11p (same). Gross revenue £284,807 (£297,893), tax £19,830 (£25,759).

W. Ribbons Holdings: Final 15 pc making 22½ p (single payment 10 pc). For year to June 1971, pre-tax profit £173,213 (£101,543), tax £70,550 (£49,408).
Cumulative Investment Trust: Dividend 5½ p (5 p). Three-for-five scrip issue proposed making the shares a trustee investment. Gross revenue after tax £46,039 (£37,351).

Single Holdings: Dividend 4 p (nil). Group pre-tax profit £71,000 (£52,000).

Speedwell Gear Case: 11 pc (7½ p). Pre-tax profit £37,280 (£37,995).

G. R. Holdings: Profit before tax for the year to June 1971, £231,000 (against £170,000). Tax takes £23,000 (against £23,000).
Interim dividend: 2½ p (nil). Making a total of 30 p (25 p) for the year (against 35 p).

Interim results

Makum (Assam) Tea: 7½ p (15 p).
Gieves: Interim 4 p (3 p). Pre-tax profit £1,300 (£1,300). Tax takes £23,400 (£23,400).

Michalinos and General Investment Co: 30 p (same). On "A" pay November 30, £1,234,000.

Business changes

Mr Bob Savage has been promoted to vice-president of the American Express International Banking Corporation. It was announced yesterday that he will be setting up an international network system based on the London branch—chosen because it is open at a stage when all other centres are doing business.

The pound

New York 1.00 to 1.00, discount. Amsterdam 1.00 to 1.00, discount. Copenhagen 1.00 to 1.00, discount. Frankfurt 1.00 to 1.00, discount. London 1.00 to 1.00, discount. Paris 1.00 to 1.00, discount. Rome 1.00 to 1.00, discount. Zurich 1.00 to 1.00, discount.

Porter Lancasterian paying again

The efforts to pull round the Porter-Lancasterian brewery, dairy, and general engineering group, have yielded results. The group turned a loss into a profit in the six months to June 30 and the shares are back in the dividend list with a 10 p (10 p) interim dividend.

The directors of this Bolton-based concern report that an increase from £1,051,000 to £1,234,000 in the turnover, was

Head Wrighson heads for £1M earnings

Head Wrighson, the engineering group which specialises in plant for the heavy industries, is doing well at the moment. In some respects so well that the board forecasts a pre-tax profit of £1 million this year, against £750,000 for 1970-1.

The interim dividend is being raised from 3½ pence to 4 pence and the directors forecast a final of 8 pence, against 7½ pence last time. Meanwhile they report a first half pre-tax profit of £428,000 against £352,000 from a turnover of £16,981,000 compared with £10,497,000.

The volume of contracts completed in the six months was about half the value of the turnover. The directors report that during the current investment lull orders are not being booked at the peak levels achieved in each of the past two years.

Nevertheless, the group continues to make progress in line with the chairman's last statement.

Commenting on the figures, the directors explain that apart from the much lower return from associated companies, earnings were also affected by reduced profits from certain subsidiaries and low plant utilisation. However, both are now "considerable improvement."

"Prospects as home must depend on how rapidly the economic situation improves, but overseas work and inquiries are growing in an encouraging way."

Shareholders are given some encouragement. Directors say the results for the six months to June 30, which should be available soon, should show a "marked" improvement.

Kelvin Watson seeks quote

Brokers David Q. Henriques are arranging the placing of 350,000 ordinary shares of 10p each in Kelvin Watson, contact lens manufacturers and opticians of Denton, Manchester. Applications are being made to the Northern Stock Exchange for quotation of all the £3,500,000 issued ordinary share capital of the company.

The business was founded by the present chairman, Mr Raymond Watson, in 1932, and now operates through four trading subsidiaries. Group turnover for the 12 months to March 31 was £597,020.

Yorkshire Chem dividend raised

The hope of further strong growth by Yorkshire Chemicals has proved well founded and shareholders can look forward to a three-points increase in their dividend this year. The interim is being doubled to 13 pence and directors forecast a final of 17 pence making 30 pence, against 27 pence last time.

First-half group sales increased from £3,738,000 to £4,714,000, including overseas sales of £2,252,000 (£1,541,000). After all charges, including £245,000 (£171,000) for depre-

ciation, the pre-tax profit for the six months works out at £811,000, against £519,000 previously.

In a survey of prospects, directors say the first-half trading pattern is likely to continue for the remainder of the year, with overseas demand for dyes for synthetic fibres being particularly strong. Costs "will undoubtedly continue to increase," but the board expect pre-tax profit to be "considerably higher" than last year's record figure.

Arenson beats forecast

A. Arenson (Holdings), the office furniture and equipment group, has beaten the profits forecast made at the time of the offer for sale and the 32½ pence dividend. An 18.3 per cent increase to £1,988,000 in sales has produced a 37 per cent rise to £276,000 in the pre-tax profit—a result which suggests better margins and compares with the forecast of £250,000.

The chairman looks forward to further growth in the frozen share of the expected increase in demand from the private and public sectors. The group will be helped by the new products which have been launched in the rapidly expanding market of office systems and storage.

High hopes for Stone-Dri

The shares of Stone-Dri, the Salford-based makers of fashion rainwear and clothing, were a strong market yesterday following a forecast that the pre-tax profit will rise from £182,000 to at least £275,000 this year. Shareholders can also look forward to a doubled dividend. A 5 per cent interim is to be followed by a final of 15 pence making a 20 pence total for 1971-72, against 10 pence.

At the half-way stage a 22 per cent increase to £1,468,000 in the turnover has yielded a net profit of £29,000, against a loss of £25,000. However this is followed by the greater part of the turnover is achieved in the second half of the year.

US firms plan British expansion

Ingersoll-Rand Co, a subsidiary of Ingersoll-Rand Co of the United States, is seeking a British manufacturing site for the production of heavy capital goods. The UK firm said it is considering purchasing or leasing existing facilities or acquiring an already operating business with suitable manufacturing facilities.

In another announcement Gaud Incorporated, a Chicago-based manufacturer of electrical and electronic equipment, said that it is negotiating to buy two British companies as part of the £28-million plan to expand its European operations.

while profits before taxation doubled to £34,664 (£23,349). In 1969 Winn suffered a trading loss of £250,000. The chairman, Mr Edward Lloyd, is optimistic that with the help of new products the company is well placed to take advantage of any upturn in business.

For the first time since 1968 the company is recommending the resumption of a dividend. The intention for 1971 is to distribute a dividend of only 7½ pence in order to conserve cash.

£4.6M for Hambro

Hambro Life Assurance received single premiums of £4.6 million for Managed Investment Bonds during October, following the public launch of the bonds at the beginning of that month.

Total single premiums received by Hambro Life during the month of October exceeded £5.3 million, by far the greatest amount of single premium bond business received by any company in one month. Total funds of Hambro Life now amount to £171 million.

More shops for William Hill

William Hill Organisation has added a further 15 betting shops to its chain through the purchase for cash of the Fyde Betting Shops group, in Lancashire. The group, which is currently running at an annual turnover rate of £1.79 million, has eight shops in Blackpool and the remainder along the Fyde coast. This latest purchase brings the shops operated by the Hill Organisation to over 550.

Charles Winn & Co doubles earnings

The 1971 results of Birmingham-based valve manufacturers, Charles Winn & Co, suggest that this engineering group has at last turned the corner. Turnover has been maintained

Grand Met loan issue flops

The unpredictability of the gilt-edged market has caught merchant banker S. G. Warburg on the wrong foot. Over 60 per cent of the £20 million 8½ per cent Grand Metropolitan Hotels unsecured loan stock was left with the underwriters. It had been dated to 1978/80 and designed to be attractive for private investors.

Between the time its terms were announced and when it was offered to the public, interest rates fell slightly and only began to rise again yesterday. This made the terms of the Grand Metropolitan loan less attractive.

MARKET REPORT

No end yet to rising trend

Wednesday's good gains were extended in most of the main trial sections, following the Street's fourteen-point improvement overnight, and by the close the FT index was up further 3.9 at 409.9.

However with the exception of oil, which enjoyed a two-way trade after their quarter figures from the Royal Dutch/Shell group, business equities were again rather patchy.

So, apart from a lunchtime bomb scare in the Stock Exchange building, it was left to company news items and the ever-increasing number of bi-situations to create some excitement.

Gills, meanwhile, were having their busiest day for seven weeks, with the emphasis again on short-dated loans.

Firmer at first ahead of the Bank rate announcement, priced tended to sag after the "change" decision. But news of some US prime rate cuts—5½ per cent to 8½ per cent—put a late boom and, by the close, gains to 1½ had been restored.

Once again firmer opening advices from across the Atlantic helped leading shares toward the close and most ended with rises of a few pence.

Takeover situations held a spotlight around the rest of the market. Outstanding were Eam which soared 18½ to 119½, above the value of the share bid, by the ICI subsidiary Imperial Metal Industries, off at 69.

Trading statements also produced some good features, notably Wade Pottery which bounded 8½ to 53½ on record results and 25 pence scrip issue. Thus, W. Ward another to do very well, rising 25½ to 378½ on the slimming proposals.

Although finishing well above the worst, oil suffered lower third-quarter earnings reported by the Royal Dutch/Shell group.

Among leading industrial ICI and Glaxo both lost the early gains, closing unchanged on balance. But few sectors lacked for plus signs.

Engineers strung out long list of gains that included a 9p rise to 374½ by GEC, and a 1½p to 111½ by Tulse Investments. Electricals and TVs showed rises such as 2p in GEC, 148½, 3p in Farnell at 205½, 3p in BEMI at 159, Telefunken excelled in a 20p jump to 134 for the "A" shares.

CLOSING PRICES

Account November 12
Settlement November 23

British Funds		Dallan		1900		Compton		GUS Ord		McC		Rich & Wall		Ward (WV)		First Unit		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia		Caledonia</	
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The old problems in the New World

From Peter Hillmore: Ottawa, November 4

IN CONDITIONING and time, there are a few things you can be forgiven for getting that one is in Canada. Both the state and the statements on the money have a curious ring about them.

Unemployment is high—more than 7 per cent and still rising, with 14 per cent in some areas. Prices are going up by 8 per cent a year, nearly a thousand firms went out of business in the first nine months of this year and there are a few hushed murmurings of something called a price incomes policy.

Newspapers fold and new ones are started. More than eight thousand demonstrators surrounded the Parliament and attacked the Parliament building, which shows at least one of the problems are the same as in the past. The Finance Minister is hard to sell his package on taxation to the provinces. Ministers at the end of the year are recalling some bitterness his confidence earlier this year unemployment was in the 10 per cent.

Labour exchanges should charge fees

Labour exchanges should charge fees for their services. The employers fees for their services to compete with private agencies, says a marketing services by charging employers. One of the best ways was to relate the fee to a percentage of the wage or salary. If about 5 per cent was charged and the average weekly wage was about £20 the income of the State employment service would amount to about £45 million a year—compared to the present £12 million cost of the service. Charges could be made for occupational guidance, service too, which had proved extremely popular and could be expanded. The number of jobs filled was likely to rise with an improved service. Moreover, with more skilled staff and improved facilities more employers would find it worthwhile to notify their vacancies to the employment service, which would facilitate the placing of the long-term unemployed and older people in jobs.

DOWDING & MILLS LIMITED

CONTINUE TO INCREASE PROFITS

The Chairman, Mr K. H. Sharp, reports for the year ended 30th July 1971:

Sales at £2,738,270 show an increase of 17.7% over the previous year.

Profit before tax is £563,820 compared with £491,778 last year.

During the year the Company commenced trading at Sheffield and Bristol, and is extending its works at Manchester, London and Southampton.

All branches have been very busy during the first four months of the current year and if the flow of work is maintained we have every hope of showing further improved results for the year to June 1972.

	1971	1970
Sales	2,738,270	2,325,792
Profit before tax	563,820	491,778
Profit after tax	336,735	277,096
Net assets per share (pence)	14.7	12.5
Earnings after tax per share (pence)	3.8	3.1
Dividends per share (pence)	1.6	1.4

The A.G.M. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham at 12.30pm on 29th November 1971.

Copies of the Report & Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, at the Registered Office, 193 Camp Hill, Bordesley, Birmingham B12 0JJ.

Out in the open

ON MY LEFT we have big business and on my right we have big money. And the big fight between the mighty and the powerful is a proposed takeover by BP Canada, the holding company for BP's substantial Canadian interests, of the Superpetrol chain, the country's only wholly Canadian owned petrol group.

Some of Canada's major investments are, however, fighting the bid. They include the Bell Canada Pension Fund, a couple of insurance companies, two or three banks and a large international corporation, and in all they claim to hold about 20 per cent of the shares and are busy soliciting more support. Institutions do not challenge the business rationale of BP's merger with Superpetrol and they admit that the Superpetrol shareholders will probably be better off. But of course, what they really want is more money from BP.

The institutions' motives may be pretty old but their way of going about winning is different. In Canada at least, it is the first time that a group of financial institutions have banded together to oppose a deal even though in this case, Superpetrol management has taken full-page advertisements in the press supporting the bid.

Institutional investors in Canada have seldom been openly outspoken and disapproval of the corporate manoeuvres has usually been shown only by the sale of

shares. This time, however, the public is being let in on the act. The contest is by now approaching its final round with no one ahead on points. At a crucial meeting in Ottawa on Tuesday, where the final decision was expected to be reached, the meeting voted to adjourn and postpone any decision for three weeks with 279,000 in favour and 278,000 against. They don't come much closer than that.

Troubled water

ALTHOUGH THE Government has said it will stay out of the BP-Superpetrol conflict, it makes the wheels of government go around and when you have more than one government in the country there are a lot of wheels to turn—as events in Nova Scotia seem to be showing.

Nova Scotia, like most of Canada's eastern coastline has always felt at the edge of the country's wealth in more than just geographical terms. Trouble at the Michelin tyre factory, the province's agriculture and the United States import surcharge have not helped. And then they discovered oil. Mobil, drilling on a tiny sand spit off Sable Island, 180 miles from Halifax, announced that it had not drilled in vain and that nearly two miles down there seems to be a lot of high quality oil.

Geologists have long thought that there was a deep basin off Canada's eastern continental shelf and £80 millions has been spent in the past few years in exploring the area.

It was hard finding the oil. It was even harder finding the oil. They found it. The province of Nova Scotia is in for a tough time with Ottawa over who should get the oil royalties. Until the discovery of oil neither the regional government nor Ottawa care much about who owned the sand dunes which were considered nothing more than a shipping hazard. Now both the federal and provincial governments are eagerly claiming exclusive possession.

Ottawa's claim is based on the fact that, with threats to navigation in mind, the British North America Act declared that federal jurisdiction was responsible for "beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island." Nova Scotia's claim is based quite simply on geography.

140 redundant

Weldless Tubes, of Wednesfield near Wolverhampton, is to make 140 workers redundant at the end of the year, reducing the total staff by 9 per cent. Output at the factory has fallen by a third this year.

SILKS, FURS and costume jewellery from mainland China have already reached the United States, and will go on sale in stores in about a month.

They provide the first tangible evidence of the renege of the US consumer goods trade since President Nixon lifted a 22-year-old embargo last April.

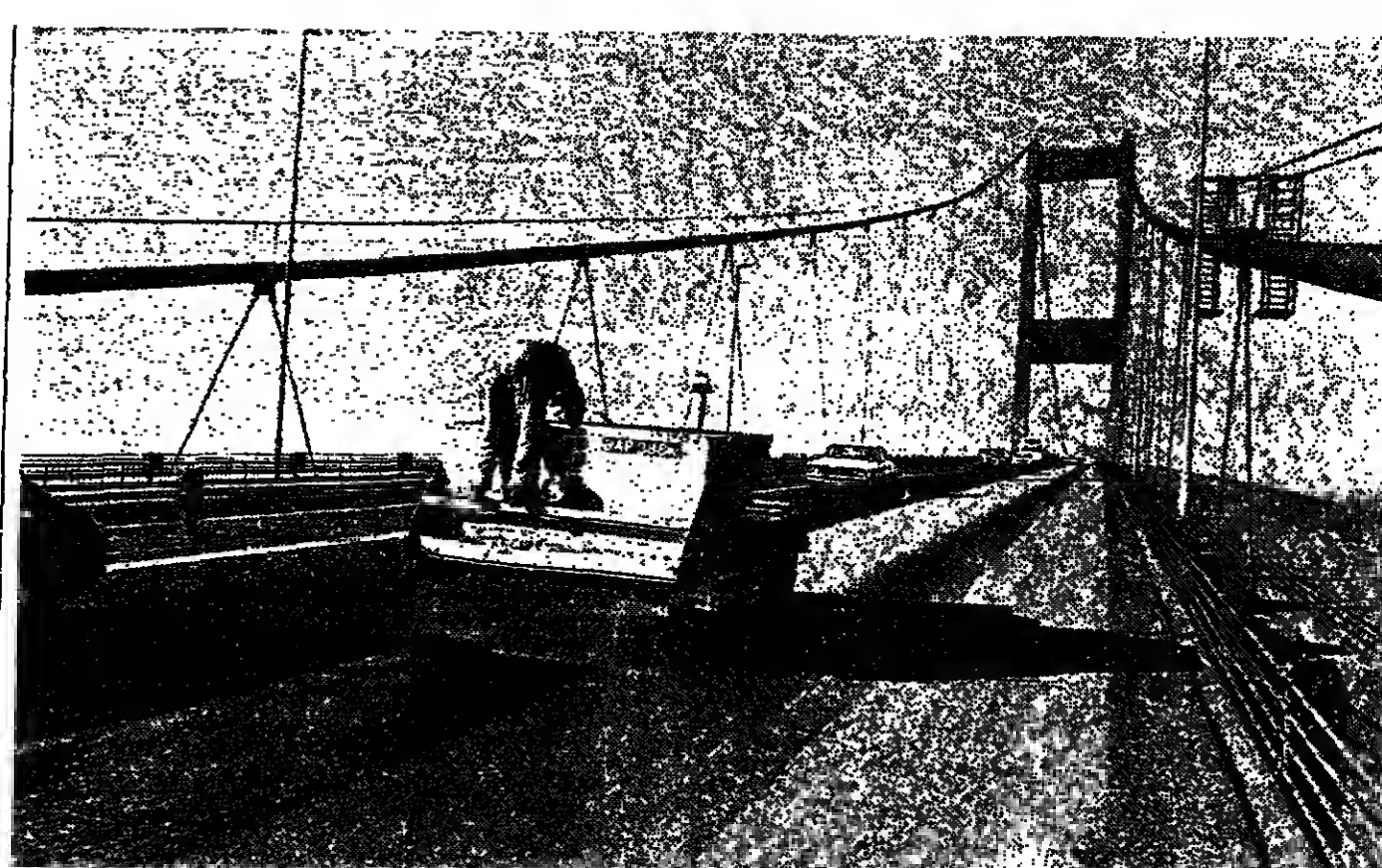
These goods will bear prestige labels—which will not always tell the origin of the goods—and will retail at about £31 for a dress and as much as £200 for a jade bracelet.

Samples of these goods and of other goods that are on order indicate that the Chinese intend to compete in quality as much as in price with goods already on the US market.

Mr Jack Perry, a British trade broker who says he has visited China almost annually since 1963, says he booked "several million dollars worth" of goods during Mr Starr's stay in New York early in October. His samples ranged from sportswear, such as tennis shoes and ping-pong balls, to woollen rugs in oriental designs that will retail for thousands of dollars each.

Mr Perry shows a line of porcelain dinnerware that would retail at price levels which belie their quality. "Anyone who says there is anything inferior about these goods doesn't know what he is talking about," Mr Perry says.

Some of the goods will probably be stock canned lychee fruit and other delicacies this winter, while finer stores begin to acquire carous. Hardware stores may be the first to have invaded oriental bazaars with pliers, screwdrivers, drills, and other home tools that eventually may attract the budget-minded handyman.



Increase in coffee quotas surprises depressed market

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

At the time when world coffee prices are considered to be disappointingly low, this week's decision by the executive board of the International Coffee Organisation to increase available supplies of coffee to world markets has taken some quarters of the trade by surprise. The proposal is said to have received a cool response from some producers. Most are believed to be keeping their options open until the next meeting.

It is pointed out that most of the world's coffee is still closed by the labour dispute and it is not known when the situation will be resolved. Also, a large increase in supplies could undermine prices further and possibly upset the price structure for all four groups of coffee.

In view of the current state of the market, many people in the trade have been asking themselves what might be the motives behind the US proposal. There are, it seems, no indications of a shortage of supplies in the US or any signs of an unexpected upsurge in demand.

During the next few weeks close attention will certainly be given to the US proposal because of its far-reaching implications for the market. The attitude of Brazil—the world's largest coffee producer—will also be eagerly awaited. Because of its power among producing nations, Brazil's proposal could determine what decision is reached later this month.

It seems the US considers that all countries should have a chance to step up their supplies to the US market and take advantage of any possible improvement in the US coffee situation. Although this is an ostensibly logical move, the proposal is said to have received a cool response from some producers. Most are believed to be keeping their options open until the next meeting.

Obviously the executive board considered that producers of other mid-america coffees (the second quality coffee of the four grades produced) had a strong case for a quota increase, because they have benefited most from this week's decision.

Nine producers—eight Central American countries and India—have had their quotas for the current quarter of the coffee year stepped up from 22 per cent to 30 per cent of their annual total allocation.

Two robust producers—Liberia and Sierra Leone—have received a similar increase. The effect of all this is to make a further 500,000 bags of coffee available to the world market. This amount could be increased even further if a US proposal is accepted at the next board meeting, scheduled for November 15. The US has suggested that quota increases should take place for all other groups of coffee, thus massively increasing world availability.

Ridding the skidding

ON THE open road an accident costs an average of £1,000, a figure which is said to be rising at an annual rate of 3 per cent. On the Severn Bridge, the only road bridge link between the Bristol area and South Wales the delay to traffic puts the cost up even further.

This apart from the safety factor has led to the resurfacing of the bridge with a new anti-skid surface which is claimed to cut accidents through skidding by over 80 per cent.

The resurfacing is being carried out by Price Universal a member of the Redland Group.

Second R-R debenture distribution

Mr Rupert Nicholson, the Rolls-Royce receiver, has taken a short lease on an office suite in Gresham Street. He is re-letting the whole of the 2,040 square feet second floor of Estates House, for £16,400 a year on a lease expiring on June 30, 1974.

Yesterday, Royal Exchange Assurance, trustee for the Rolls-Royce debenture stocks announced that second distributions on the stocks would be made on December 15.

On the date all interest accrued from September, 1971, and 40 per cent of the principal will be repaid. Dealings on the Stock Exchange in these stocks will from today be ex these distributions.

China comes to market —under the counter

By JONATHAN KWITNEY

"Sorry, I can't," replied the friend, or words to that effect, "because my cousin from Peking is in town. He is a textile export representative for the Chinese Government, and he is here showing samples of silk. You don't know anybody who wants to buy some, do you?"

Mr Cole knew someone. His brother, Alexander Cole, had just opened a dress manufacturing firm in New York. So Martin Cole went to his friend's office, shook hands with the cousin from Peking, examined the silk, and called his brother.

Overnight, according to Alexander Cole, Martin Cole and the Peking representative concluded a transaction for 75,000 to 100,000 yards of piece goods at a price the Coles will not disclose. The friend in Hong Kong acted as intermediary in the sale. Alexander Cole says, because the cousin from Peking said he could not sell directly to an American.

Alexander Cole says his factory in Hong Kong is sewing the material into dresses that will appear by mid-winter. US stores to retail for £23 to £33.

Mr Cole's customers may never learn they are wearing silk from Chinese looms, however, because he is afraid of antagonising anti-Communist customers. He will not name the stores that will stock the dresses, and the labels will say: "Made in Hong Kong."

Mr Malcolm Starr, a New York dress designer, has another reason for not advertising the silk for Mr Starr's new silk. Mr Starr's unique wants him to make all his dresses in the US, and Mr Starr finds it economical to make some of the Chinese silk dresses in Hong Kong.

Mr Starr acknowledges he obtained 50,000 to 60,000 yards of silk—all he could find, he says—through a trader named Esling Chang. Mr Esling says he bought the silk for Mr Starr from a Hong Kong firm that bought it from a Chinese Government outlet in Hong Kong. But he says that these trades occurred in quick succession and that the Chinese Government outlet probably knew the silk was destined for the US.

Mr Esling says he paid 56p a yard for the silk about half what he paid for Chinese silk

25 years ago, before the revolution. Then, he says, it was hand-loomed; now, machines do the work.

As a result, Mr Starr says, the patterns are limited and "a little old-fashioned, mostly flowers. You can order a pattern and the Chinese will make it, but they won't give you a delivery date. They are really not set up in fabrics to do a big commercial business yet."

Still, Mr Starr plans to retail his dresses for £31 each this winter, about the same price he charges for dresses made of silk from Thailand.

Mr Starr also imported some Chinese-made jewellery. He showed some intricately carved pieces that will retail for hundreds of dollars, although he says some small pins will cost as little as £4.10.

Bill Blass apparently became the first big-name US designer to start working in China's made materials when he acquired some Chinese silk from a firm in Italy at about £3.50 a yard—slightly more than the price of other silk. He says he plans to use the material in some suits that will go on sale in December for about £250.

Several Seventh Avenue fur traders report that Chinese fells, long banned from the US, have begun to trickle in since Mr Nixon legalised them. Only one of these traders says he is dealing directly with the Chinese rather than through a middleman in Europe or Japan.

He is Mr Samuel Finkelstein, a partner in Intercontinental Fur Corporation. Asked how he developed his contacts, he says: "Why should I tell you?" and he doesn't. Like most other importers of fur from China, he says he is receiving mostly rabbit, palm (an animal he is a badger), and goat cut pelts. Other traders also are importing lamb.

Ethel Brandwinne, a fur buyer for William Van Buren Incorporated, says that if a woman in the US buys a natural grey kidskin or palm cut around mid-winter, the pelts "would most likely have come from China."

Importers face the major task of reminding US consumers about certain goods that come almost exclusively from China and that simply disappeared from US stores 20 years ago. Some express unreserved optimism that they can do this.

Another prices row for BSC

A new disagreement over prices broke out between consumers and the British Steel Corporation.

The consumers challenged a corporation claim that its revenue since nationalisation could have been £250,000,000 higher if it had been allowed to sell its products at Continental prices.

Mr Jack Frye, chairman of the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, said the corporation did not ask to raise its prices until 17 months after the industry was nationalised in 1967.

The steel chiefs said the time was needed to restructure their prices policy, but Mr Frye said they could have applied much earlier for an interim all-round increase.

He pointed out in a report to the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies, that prices rose by an average of more than 23 per cent—and "a great deal more for some products"—between October 1969 and last March.

The consumers won a disagreement over prices with the BSC earlier this year, when the Government took their advice and halved a proposed 14 per cent increase.

PORTER LANCASTRIAN LIMITED

Interim Statement for Half Year to 30th June 1971

The Directors of Porter Lancastrian Limited announce that the net trading profits of the Company for the half year to 30th June 1971, subject to audit amounted to £32,000 (loss £9,276 for the corresponding half year of 1970). Turnover was £1,234,475 (£1,501,290 for the corresponding half year of 1970).

Whilst bearing in mind the need to conserve the Company's financial resources, the Directors nevertheless feel that the Company should now return to Interim dividend payments and accordingly have decided upon the payment of an Interim dividend of 4 per cent less tax. This dividend will be paid on 31st December, 1971 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register of Members at the close of business on 28th November 1971.

4th November 1971.

The art of picking a banker

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PARLIAMENT

Rhodesian report expected soon

Opening the third day of debate on the Queen's Speech, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said that since the war a tenuous structure of world peace had been, on many occasions, in danger of collapse. "In the past Communist ideology has insisted that the total triumph of communism throughout the world is inevitable, and that this should be achieved by every available weapon, including subversion and where practicable, through force of arms."

Through the creation of NATO, that process of takeover had been halted. The countries of Eastern Europe increasingly were showing a desire to think and act for themselves.

Sir Alec said that when the Berlin agreement was complete "We can then get ahead with the preparations for a security conference which could lead us further along the road to positive coexistence."

"The agenda must clearly be broad enough to accommodate ideas of many different kinds, but clearly one item must be the free flow of peoples and ideas between the countries forming the partnership of such a conference."

Replying to Mr Denis Healey, for the Opposition, Sir Alec said he did not know when the conference would be held. "But I hope it will happen soon and there is no reason why preparations should be delayed following a Berlin agreement."

On the Russian spy incident, Sir Alec said: "I put forward this simple proposition: for a country to conduct a massive and sustained espionage campaign against another under the cover of a diplomatic mission or state trading organisation is inadmissible. If any MP likes to contest that let him say so, so we shall know where we stand."

Mr Charles Loughlin (Lab, Gloucestershire W) asked Sir Alec to make it clear that, just as the Russians operated through trade agencies for espionage, so do Western countries use businessmen for espionage purposes.

Sir Alec replied that espionage was no doubt carried on by a great many countries but not under cover of embassies or state trading organisations. "That really must be established."

On the Middle East, he said the Government continued to believe in the UN resolution and it would be a great mistake to tamper with it.

Turning to the situation in India and Pakistan, Sir Alec said two great countries whose friendship Britain valued found themselves "drawn as it in some Greek tragedy into a rising spiral of tension and the risk of war."

"The human misery which exists here on a massive scale is really a terrible reminder of the failure of human beings so far to learn that the peoples of the world want bread more than politics and peace more than war."

MPs would understand that matters discussed between himself, Mr Heath, and Mrs Gandhi in London this week, must be confidential. The British Government's policies should be directed towards:

First, the relief of suffering. Britain had contributed £15 million to refugees in India and £2 million in relief to Pakistan. "Now I think we are justified in asking other countries to join with us to a greater extent than they have done, be added to cheers from both sides."

Second, "the danger of war-like confrontation." He had repeatedly expressed the view that real progress could come only through a political settlement within East Pakistan.

On the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, Sir Alec said: "The Dean has been given leave to appeal and I have reason to believe he is going to pursue

the appeal. I have to be very careful to say nothing which could damage the Dean in any way. It may be very necessary for some help to be given later, but it is not right to comment at this stage."

On Rhodesia, he said: "A lot of progress has been made. There are difficulties, considerable difficulties, still in the way of any settlement, but I would hope possibly to be in a situation to make a statement to the House early next week."

Mr Healey said that if an interim settlement were reached on the Suez Canal, Britain must be prepared to provide a contribution to the United Nations force for guaranteeing the frontier between the Israelis and the Arabs.

Attacking Sir Alec's "lack of imagination" in discussing the opportunities which could arise

towards mutual force reductions. "While it was probable that a basic shift of policy had taken place in Moscow, there were opponents of détente there no less than in the West. 'If we lag, we may find a real opportunity which exists today has gone for perhaps a decade.'

"Unless NATO engages in negotiations on this issue by next year, next Easter at the latest, there is an overwhelming probability that America will reach a separate agreement for a substantial cut in the forces of Western Europe."

There were already signs that Japan would never recover the US markets it lost in August. It could now concentrate on building up markets in Europe, using much the same methods it used in the US. He believed the Japanese Government was now in a position to talk seriously to European governments about this. "But no doubt, if an agreement is not reached at governmental level, the American experience will be repeated." The pressure of competition would reach the same intolerable level in Europe and could lead to another crisis which might be a threat to world peace.

On South Africa, Mr Healey said the Government's position immediately after the election, with the idea of providing arms, had left Britain's influence in Africa "hanging by the throat."

"Every week brings fresh evidence of the mistake the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister made in jeopardising our whole policy in Africa for the sake of six helicopters."

Last year the Foreign Secretary had told the House that in his opinion, apartheid was breaking under the pressure of economic and diplomatic facts and that the situation would improve slowly.

But "we have seen a British dean sentenced to five years in goal for doing his duty as a Christian, after a show trial in which the evidence was largely provided by secret police agents and agents provocateur."

He welcomed the Foreign Secretary's indication that he was prepared to do everything he could for the dean in the light of the appeal.

"But I do ask him whether he still believes that the policy he adopted a year ago was a wise one for Britain and our reputation in the world. There is no doubt that South Africa is now a police state and, for the first time, a police state for its white population, no less for its coloured and black peoples, as we see from the Gestapo raids carried out every day."

It had been widely reported that the president of the South African Bureau of State Security was in London, and that under a Conservative Government cooperation took place between BOSS and the British security services regarding enemies of the South African Government in this country.

He asked Sir Alec for an assurance that, if such collaboration had taken place, it would cease and the BOSS president would be told his presence in this country was not welcome.

On Rhodesia, he said Sir Alec was a "man of honour" and he believed what he said about not accepting any settlement which did not observe the five principles. "But he must be aware that Smith has said he does not believe in any of these principles."

Sir Philip Adams, the leader of the British team in Rhodesia, had been quoted as saying reports about the Rhodesian Government's eviction of thousands of Africans from church lands at Epworth, Salisbury, had not affected the talks. If that statement were true, it was shocking.

He asked for an assurance that Sir Philip was either misquoted or mistaken.

The debate continued.

He said that when he had been a Home Office Minister in 1963 less than one million indictable offences were committed by the police. Last year the figure had risen to more than 1,900,000.

Lord Jellicoe said the one material factor which contributed to lowering the tone of life in our society was squallid housing. The Government was determined to make a real advance on this front. It was deeply committed to securing a better physical environment for everybody. Nearly 37,000 slum properties were pulled down in the first half of this year. "We see no reason why local councils should not be able to clear away all the existing designated slums within this decade."

Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor, said from the Opposition front bench that omissions from the Speech caused misapprehension. "It nowhere contains the words 'unemployed or unemployment.' We now have about a million unemployed people and I should have thought that room could have been found for some expression of support for that large section of people."

Lord Jellicoe intervened: "You are being a little less than fair. When we turn to the home front, the very first sentence in the Speech is that the Government's first care will

be to increase employment by strengthening the economy."

Lord Gardiner said: "I am not thinking of the purely technical matter of unemployment, but of the tragedy which unemployment involves. I should have thought it would have been possible to have expressed some sympathy with the individuals concerned."

He said that the House had not so far been informed of the Government's proposals for "law and order." There had been reports in the press, which had not been denied, that the Government was to increase penalties for the use of firearms.

Lord Foot (Lib) said violent crime had grown steadily and he was especially concerned about a savage illustration of it where armed gangs moved about the streets. The matter was discussed at the Conservative Party conference, "but the force of the clamour was matched by the paucity of the constructive proposals."

Lord Mancroft said he found the reference to the environment in the Speech interesting. "This awakening of the conscience is a new thing for Government and for commercial enterprise, but it is not new for individuals because it is from individuals that the demand for greater protection of our environment has come in the last 25 years."

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ations, two-legged wars of attrition

den deaths would ng Europe alive

By David Lacey

that the Scots should have won under the E.U.F.A. rule stating that extra goals scored after the aggregate score are level.

But the referee apparently thought that goals scored in extra time did not count under the E.U.F.A. rule. The provision that extra goals scored after the aggregate score are level was referred to Bern, where the Organising Committee of E.U.F.A. agreed that the referee had misinterpreted the rules and that the Scots had won.

"The rules are very clear," said a S.F.P. spokesman. "They say that goals scored in extra time do not count under the E.U.F.A. rule. The provision that extra goals scored after the aggregate score are level was referred to Bern, where the Organising Committee of E.U.F.A. agreed that the referee had misinterpreted the rules and that the Scots had won."

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ended ban ve weeks Ron Harris

isa's captain, suspended for 15 weeks when he was charged with assaulting a referee during a match between his team and a local side.

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The decision that referees' pre-match visits to dressing rooms are to be stopped from tomorrow, the Football League yesterday announced.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Football League Management Committee on Thursday. It was agreed that referees should not visit dressing rooms before a match, but should remain in the vicinity of the pitch.

United, a 25-year-old Leeds United striker, has signed for Ipswich Town for a fee of £250,000 and will play for them in tomorrow's home match against Wolverhampton Wanderers.

This was Leeds' second transaction in a matter of hours, as Wednesday's signing of a forward from West Bromwich for £150,000.

West Bromwich added another £100,000 to the week's receipts by selling Hughie Red to Plymouth Argyle, who in turn received £50,000 for one of their forwards, Mike Bickle, who has been the Devon club's top scorer for four of the last five seasons.

Swinton Town's former captain, Stan Harland, has been dropped from the team to play Oxford tomorrow—the first time in five years the club has been dropped from the team.

Dave Mackay, the present Swinton captain who is now responsible for team selection, said: "Stan is a class player, but he cannot do the job he has been forced to do—play in midfield."

displacing Michael Heal, and his place is taken by Paul Kent. Prop forward Baden, returns after recovering from injury, and an Australian freshman, Richard Lee, takes over from the injured George Stevenson at outside half. Lee partners fellow Australian Brian Carroll.

Shaken by their 33-3 defeat by Cardiff University, have made sweeping changes in the team to play London Scottish at Richmond. Phil Edwards, who started the season at centre, and then moved to the second row, has now been placed in the back row. Foster Edwards returns as the other wing forward, having recovered from a knee injury.

The University have lacked height in the line-out and left sin John Dickens has been called up to the wing. The scrum-half position has been given to Ted Sullivan, whose outstanding game helped the club to the first time for eight years.

Llanelli had hoped that their Lions forward, Quinlan, this weekend against Richmond at Llanelli, but he has put off his return until next week. Llanelli had been hit by injuries, are happy that Ray Gravelle returns to the centre and that international fly-half David Phillips has also recovered, but Barry Llewellyn, prop and captain, dislocated a thumb in training, and misses the game against Richmond.

Bristol's all strength side will travel to London to tackle Harlequins. David Watt and Hamish Bryce return, after injury, to the back and Munden who has recovered from a wrist strain in the back row. Chris Williams takes over at left centre, beside John Gabbatt.



John Arlott discusses the effects of football's clean-up Health but no uniformity

There can be no specific assessment day for this season's instructions to referees on the interpretation and application of the laws of football. In the future, as in the past, referees are a completely different matter—the direction of refereeing will vary and those variations will continue to be one of the heaviest handicaps to the development and playing of the game.

The Laws have not been changed but the instructions to referees have changed in their attitudes. In recent years English refereeing has generally been far too permissive. It may be argued that this season some of it has been too militant. Still interpretations and standards are not uniform and are never likely to be. Already, however, it is possible to say that the game is much healthier for the new manner of control.

After many years of being chopped down, the ball player can run with the ball without being tripped and, as a development of the fact that the tackle from behind has been virtually eliminated, he can run and make his moves in confidence instead of in a state of panic.

As well as the cold-blooded foul, handling to prevent a free kick is now ground for a free kick in its own right. The seamy game of short-distancing the defence, which was once a joke, can be similarly punished. More important than that at first appears, dissent, by word or gesture from a referee's decision, which, though less violent than a foul, struck even more deeply at the essential control of the game, is also by instruction to be punished.

Even the obvious shortcomings cannot detract from the immense improvement in behaviour and atmosphere. This has been reflected in the flow, entertainment, quality of play; even, arguably, in the success of Manchester United and West Ham and, on a personal level, of the two Bess, Chivers, Conroy, Channon and Currie.

Nevertheless, it might all have been better handled. It was supposed to be the terms of the referees' instructions, secret from the players. On the other hand, the subsequent effect of the new approach was reduced by the inconsistent lenience of the disciplinary committee. It would have been generous, not unjust, end conducive to better relations between players and authority if there had been a complete amnesty for all offenders up to a specific date, after which punishments were seen to match the new ranking of the offence.

This might have averted a tendency lately apparent in some referees to take names less frequently than when the broom was simply being backsliding into the ways of the permissive past.

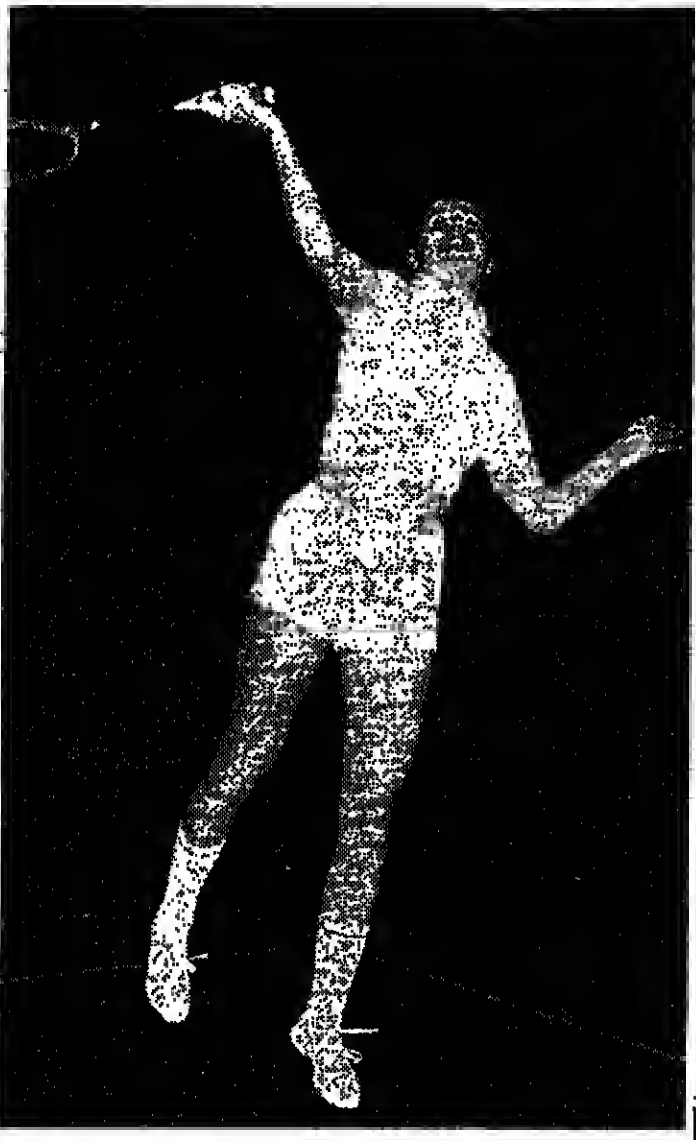
It is unfortunate, too, that the exhortation to the referees to maintain maximum strictness should have come from Alex Hardaker, the hardliner associated in the minds of the public and players with the Football

League's reactionary attitude to the retention of the maximum wage and of the restrictive contract. Among the players, especially those who have reached or exceeded the statutory three cautions, there is a genuine feeling of repudiation and the belief that at any moment, to dispel the suggestion of leniency, some punitive sentence will be imposed and that it will create a precedent for future punishments.

They hope the disciplinary committee will recognise that the cold-blooded foul has already been all but eradicated from the English game. Most of the fouls committed now are those of mistiming or reflex reversion to deeply rooted habits of the past. The players most likely to suffer in this respect are the ball-hungry, keen tacklers whose enthusiasm often commits them so completely to the tackle that they cannot pull out of it when they mistake it, or are deceived by the opponent's change of pace, so that it is late and by definition, a foul. The time is probably at hand when three mistimed tackles within a year could put a man out of play and pocket for many weeks.

Players, referees and the F.A. hope for uniformity of standards and punishments but know it will never come. Even apart from the question of interpretation, some referees will always be liable to give over-busy decisions under tension. If absolute consistency is unlikely in the domestic game, it is even less to be expected on an international scale. England have long been regarded by many of their opponents as unduly physical footballers. Certainly there has always been at least one highly combative player in the England teams of the past few years. If the present domestic standards of discipline are maintained, however, English footballers will become conditioned to methods which would leave them at a disadvantage against at least half a dozen countries whose play is traditionally hard.

It is probable that Sir Stanley Rouse's admirable efforts towards uniformity of standards in refereeing led to the current change of standards here. Those concerned with English performance against overseas opposition will hope that his campaign will succeed everywhere.



Joke van Beusekom, Dutch women's champion for the past three years, in action at Wimbledon last night

Stuart falls to young Cypriot

By CHRISTINA WOOD

There was soon an upset in the Wimbledon Open tournament when a young Turkish Cypriot, Mehmet Ali Nevzat, a young Turkish Cypriot who lives locally and is now in the Surrey first team, brought down a ranked English player, Elliott Stuart, of Northumberland.

Nevzat, only just lost the first game and increased his pressure steadily to win by 15-12, 15-3.

There were one or two good performances in the women's singles. Margaret Gardener, one of the last best players, playing for Surrey Gardeners, put out Marie Ridder of Holland 11-2, 12-10 but then was beaten by Barbara Reekie, a promising Irish girl who is living in Birmingham and won 11-6, 11-8.

Julie Rickard, ranked No. 3 in England, had to struggle to beat Martha Brewer, another young Surrey player, 6-4, 6-2.

Linda Spencer (Essex) had a good win after a struggle against a strong Dutch girl, Felice de Noor, and only won 11-2, 6-11, 12-10.

Angry Hewitt just subdues Mark Farrell

By DAVID GRAY

This is turning out to be the closest and toughest of the four Dewar Cup competition. The qualifications for this year's deciding tournament at the Royal Albert Hall, from November 18-20, are still heavily in doubt, and at Abernethy yesterday some of those with outside chances struggled to gain victories which might count for a great deal in the last reckoning.

The noisiest and best of the day's main battles ended with Mark Farrell, the 18-year-old Liverpool boy, saving six match points against Bob Hewitt, the winner of the first tournament in Edinburgh, before going down by 6-6, 6-1, 6-3.

This was the heavy-weight contest, full of forthright blows and rallies in which two hefty men charged about the court, frothing each other to stretch and run much more frequently than usual. Farrell, the runner-up to Christopher Mottram in the Junior Covered Court Championships in January, was a fierce service, a backhand deal of length and variety, though a little less security on the backhand.

On this too he has progressed thanks partly to the help of Joroslav Drobny who has managed the LTA's team of young players so successfully, and he is obviously much happier in senior tournaments than in junior events. The pressure is less, and he can concentrate on hitting ambitious, imaginative shots. He attacked at once, and after he had twice forced the South African's service, Hewitt, surprised and smouldering, surrendered the first set in the second. The quick-witted Mendoza exploited his weakness yesterday, and was altogether too sharp for him.

Mendoza now meets Gerald Buttrick, the holder and the local hero, who defeated Stephen Warboys by 6-4, 6-2 in a match full of dash and enterprise. Hewitt's opponent in the other semi-final will be Jaime Fillol, the winner of the second Dewar tournament at Billingham, and player of his service. A double fault to Farrell, and some beautifully placed South African

Nicklaus one stroke from lead

Sydney, November 4

Geoff Smart, a 20-year-old Sydney golfer, was the surprise leader after the first round of the \$25,000 (£11,670) Dunlop International—Australia's richest golf tournament—at the Mainly Course today. His 68—four under par—put him a stroke ahead of a group of three including Jack Nicklaus.

Nicklaus said he was lucky to return 69. He took 26 putts in his round, but he had six birdies. The Australian level with him were Brian Moran and Errol Barr, a Queensland left-hander.

The defending champion, Gary Player of South Africa, who was followed round the course by police in case of anti-apartheid incidents, but had a disappointing 74.

An Italian, Baldovino Cassu, and Max Thompson of Canada opened well, both going round in 70 to share fifth place.

The defending champion of Britain was one of three players on 71, and the other British challenger, Maurice Bembridge, was level with Player on 74.

DUNLOP INTERNATIONAL (Sydney): Leading scores (Australia) since 1967: Gary Player, 68; Jack Nicklaus, 69; Errol Barr, 70; Brian Moran, 70; Gary Player, 71; Jack Nicklaus, 71; Errol Barr, 71; Brian Moran, 71; Gary Player, 72; Jack Nicklaus, 72; Errol Barr, 72; Brian Moran, 72; Gary Player, 73; Jack Nicklaus, 73; Errol Barr, 73; Brian Moran, 73; Gary Player, 74; Jack Nicklaus, 74; Errol Barr, 74; Brian Moran, 74; Gary Player, 75; Jack Nicklaus, 75; Errol Barr, 75; Brian Moran, 75; Gary Player, 76; Jack Nicklaus, 76; Errol Barr, 76; Brian Moran, 76; Gary Player, 77; Jack Nicklaus, 77; Errol Barr, 77; Brian Moran, 77; Gary Player, 78; Jack Nicklaus, 78; Errol Barr, 78; Brian Moran, 78; Gary Player, 79; Jack Nicklaus, 79; Errol Barr, 79; Brian Moran, 79; Gary Player, 80; Jack Nicklaus, 80; Errol Barr, 80; Brian Moran, 80; Gary Player, 81; Jack Nicklaus, 81; Errol Barr, 81; Brian Moran, 81; Gary Player, 82; Jack Nicklaus, 82; Errol Barr, 82; Brian Moran, 82; Gary Player, 83; Jack Nicklaus, 83; 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Senator calls for UN force

From ADAM RAPHAEL
in Washington

Senator Fred Harris, one of the two announced contenders for the Democratic nomination in 1972, yesterday called for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland and their replacement by a UN force.

In a speech to the newly-formed Committee for Ulster Justice, he said that the only hope for peace lay in the reunification of Ireland under religious and minority guarantees protected by a UN peace-keeping force. "Only uniting Ireland and providing guarantees for both religions will end the bloodshed that has gone on there for 800 years."

In marked contrast to recent demands by Senators Kennedy and Ribicoff for the immediate withdrawal of British troops, Senator Harris said that an unconditional withdrawal would lead to civil war.

But he claimed that present British policy was at an impasse, because the presence of British troops was instead not preventing violence and bloodshed but provoking them. "This is what 800 years of repression and neglect have brought, the pitting of women and children against seasoned British soldiers."

Senator Harris said the Nixon Administration should urge the UN Security Council to appoint a mediator to promote the reunification of Ireland.

Senator Harris claimed that the Ulster Protestants would adjust easily to reunification under a UN force. "Extremism always thrives on dreams of outside support," he said. "Once it is made clear to the Protestant ultras that they can no longer depend on the British Government to back their repression of the Catholic minority, they will moderate their demands."

Senator Harris said that the mistakes of a friend were always the hardest to criticise, but just because Britain was such a friend it was no excuse to remain silent. The duty of the United States was to urge the UN to intervene.

Army's tough line upsets Catholics in conflict areas

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

The army detained 51 men yesterday in massive search operations in Northern Ireland. Soldiers also found a number of firearms, including four rifles, four pistols, and machine gun, as well as 3,000 rounds of ammunition and chemicals of a type used for making bombs.

The biggest search, involving nearly 1,000 soldiers was in the sprawling Catholic suburb of Andersonstown. The army said it had reason to believe that several recent bombings and shooting incidents had originated in the area, which is undoubtedly a stronghold of the Provisional IRA. On Monday, for example, two

Soldiers sealed off the western part of the area yesterday, not allowing milk or bread deliveries, and forbidding men to leave for work. Even girls' schoolbags were searched as they walked to school and in the immediate area of the search soldiers were placed in every garden and along the pavements.

In a search in Londonderry, 17 men were detained for questioning. The army engaged in skirmishes with local people for much of the day and dockers' tools because, they said, one of their men had been struck in the stomach by a soldier with a rifle butt.

The search was characterised by a distinctly tougher attitude on the part of some of the troops. In one incident, Mrs Emily Groves, aged 51, of Tullymore Gardens, was hit in the face with a rubber bullet as she was standing at an open window. The bullet crashed into her left cheek, broke her nose, and hit her right eye. She is now in the Royal Victoria hospital.

Her husband, Mr William Groves, said that his wife had been standing at the closed window, watching houses opposite being searched. "We had all been ordered to stay inside our homes while houses over the road were being searched," he said. "Our house had been searched by paratroopers earlier and we had found them polite and civil. They found nothing, and they joked and laughed with us before they left."

"My wife thought she heard a soldier standing about 24ft along the pavement on our side of the road, shout at her. She opened the window

and shouted, 'What was it you said?' The soldier raised his pistol and fired, and she reeled across the room and fell into a chair."

The army agreed that the incident took place but soldiers said Mrs Groves had been shouting encouragement to people to resist the troops. A version denied by the Groves family, of whom several were in the room at the time.

Rubber bullets are extremely inaccurate to fire, even from short range, and it is quite possible that the bullet had been fired as a warning.

In nearby Tullymore Walk at much the same time, the army fired two rubber bullets at what they called a group of youths "acting in a hostile and obstructive manner. Mr William Dods, who saw the incident, said the "youths" were young children who were doing nothing. Mr Dods said he had gone out to see if his young son was in the group and after examining the bomb left to discuss the best tactics. Just after they had left the bomb exploded causing extensive damage to the first floor.

Experts were still examining last night a much larger bomb which was found in a house in the area. It was a sophisticated anti-handling device. It was placed in the York Hotel. The man shot dead in a gun

near Killybegs, who has been searched for smuggled guns, said at Killybegs, Co. Londonderry, "There is absolutely no possibility of arms being on board."

Mr Michael Horgan, aged 20, the son of the ship's owner, Mr Michael Horgan, who is chairman of Avoca Shipping Services, Dublin, declared, "I personally supervised the loading and the holds had been searched in any way afterwards I would have known, because the tarpaulin would have been creased."

The ship berthed at Cappa near Killybegs early yesterday after being boarded and searched by the Irish Navy. Her official cargo is maize.

Northern Ireland's European championship match against Spain, due to be played in Belfast on Wednesday, has been postponed. The Irish FA took this decision yesterday after consultations with the European Football Federation, to "safeguard the public, the players, and prevent any further strain on the security authorities."

The death of a Belfast housewife was yesterday described as a tragic mistake. Mrs Sarah Worthington, aged 50, of Velsheda Park, was killed by British soldiers. She was about to leave her home on the night that internment was introduced when she was shot. An inquest jury was told that an unidentified soldier had said in a statement he thought she was a gunman. An open verdict was returned.

An army officer could not give evidence at another Belfast inquest yesterday because IRA assassins have made him a "marked man." The officer was threatened at a recent court hearing, Mr Richard Ferguson, for the army, told the inquest into the death of a man shot by troops. The

both policies would be anathema to the Unionists. Only a little less distasteful to Mr Faulkner is Mr Wilson's 12-point plan for Ulster, which includes the suggestion of a Westminster commission with powers to veto Stormont legislation.

Some observers felt the visit would antagonise right-wing loyalists, many of whom have bitter memories of the Labour Government. But loyalist reaction was mainly limited to hopes that Mr Faulkner would spell out some home truths to the Opposition leaders.

Mr William Craig, the former Minister of Home Affairs, who is one of the Government's main critics, said he did not attach much importance to the talks. "I imagine Mr Faulkner is going to try to get them to take a more realistic view of the situation over here," he said.

"I think loyalists will be hoping that he is going to tell Mr Callaghan to behave himself. There is no doubt that Mr Callaghan did a lot of harm to this country when he was Home Secretary, and if he comes over to Northern Ireland he may well get a very hostile reception. Mr Faulkner may be advising him to reconsider his visit."

Crash campaign

The words of two young children as they lay dying from crash injuries are being used in an accident-prevention campaign launched yesterday in a Lincolnshire police bulletin.



MRS PATRICIA WOLFSON at the High Court in London yesterday, where she revealed that £200,000 worth of jewellery given her by Mr Ralph Stolkman had been lodged in Zurich by her mother. Mr Stolkman is seeking the return of £224,000-worth of what Mrs Wolfson claims were outright presents. Report, page 5

No arms on board, says captain of vessel

The captain of the Irish cargo boat Killybegs, which has been searched for smuggled guns, said at Killybegs, Co. Londonderry, "There is absolutely no possibility of arms being on board."

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UK limits will shrink

From RICH NORTON

Brussels. The Common Market Ministers are negotiating here, that Britain is to maintain a six-mile limit over her six-mile limit for a number of years. But the six-mile limit is to be reduced to three miles in 1975. The Common Market for some fishing in the "hinterland" the countries could status quo on limit.

At a meeting in Common Market Ministers are unable to agree a timetable, but a decision on the status quo of the member states is in mind. For a period, the present jurisdiction over limits, and the 12-mile limit, will be reduced to three miles in 1975. The local poppers for a living on the

Instead of ousting geographical areas, the Common Market would cover the basis for export rules and all access in the 12-mile limit. The 12-mile limit, which covers the Orkneys, Northern Faroes, Greece, possibly, the north of Ireland.

The Common Market believe that should be made in its 12-mile limit, and Cornwall opened up to the Common Market. Some member worried that it maintains control of the area, and ask for the same.

The Common Market agreed on 13,000 atomic energy workers.

Union leaders were offered at a meeting with representatives of the Atomic Energy Authority 5p a week more than originally offered for craft workers and 15p more for labourers. This amounts to a £1.55 a week increase for skilled men and £1.30 for unskilled.

According to the AEA the offer, as it stands, would increase the average earnings of the industry by exactly 7 per cent. The unions, however, think that the increase amounts to 7.3 per cent.

A study of industry-wide agreements reached between June and September, carried out by Income Data Services, shows no evidence of a trend to smaller increases. The average increase for the 46 settlements studied by IDS was 11.8 per cent, compared with 11.5 per cent for previous agreements.

All told, 23 industries gave larger percentage increases, 22 lower, and one was unchanged. At that time of year there were, of course, fewer agreements than is usual, but the major industries in the public sector have yet to make theirs.

Britain hopes detail next month some of her ideas on—probably an agreement to Britain's distance men feel they could for them.

New 'cod war'?

Rent control?

Murder?

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Lynch on razor's edge

The political strength of the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Lynch, was further eroded yesterday when Mr Desmond Folely, for long a dissident over Northern Ireland affairs, finally resigned from the Fianna Fail Parliamentary Party.

Mr Folely resigned at a meeting of the party called to consider disciplinary action against him for criticising the Prime Minister. Mr Folely refused to recant and resigned before he could be expelled.

Mr Lynch is left with the slightest majority. At the general election of 1969 Fianna Fail had an overall majority of 7 in the Dail, 76-69. Within months his position had become difficult as the Cabinet split over Northern Ireland. Finally

From our Dublin Correspondent

he dismissed two Ministers and a third, Mr Kevin Boland, also left. A second Fianna Fail deputy, Mr Sean Sverwio joined Mr Boland this year. After the arms trials of 1970 the Government survived a series of votes of no confidence. But to do so he had to depend on the two sacked Ministers, Mr Charles Haughey, and Mr Neil Blaney, and on about half a dozen of their hard line colleagues.

Next week Mr Lynch faces a crucial debate. The Prime Minister has the support of 71 Fianna Fail deputies (some of them doubtful), the certain support of one independent, Mr Joe Sheridan, and the rather shaky help of a second, Mr Joe Lenehan. Against him there are 51 Fine Gael deputies, 17

Labour and two Independents, a total of 70.

There is speculation in Dublin on whether Mr Haughey and Mr Blaney would vote with Mr Lynch. If they oppose the Government or abstain, it will need only one or two hard-liners to beat Mr Lynch. Mr Lynch could call an election before the vote or be forced to call one after it. Some members of the Labour Party who admire Mr Lynch could help him by abstaining.

Mr Folely, in his statement yesterday, said: "My political allegiances have been with Fianna Fail and still are." But he made the other side of the emotional equation. "The people at the last election did not give Fianna Fail a mandate to forget the minority in the North and allow them to be ill-treated and butchered in the way they have been."

Labour now at centre of Ulster stage

Continued from page one

finest to factual matters rather than issues of policy. But it would be surprising if he did not warn the Labour leaders of the dangers of shattering the fragile self-discipline of the Protestant majority by hints which might be taken to herald surrender to the Catholic gunmen.

Ministers were careful yesterday not to rule out structural changes for Ulster's government in the distant future, but they insisted that no such ideas were being considered at the moment. It was said there was no intention of appointing a Ministerial "supremacy."

But Ministers are desperately seeking some major new initiative capable of stopping the slide into wholesale urban guerrilla warfare. The Government and the Opposition are likely to be ready to offer some significant new thoughts on the problem in time for the Commons debate, due to take place within the next two weeks.

Part of the background to the search for new measures is the disappointment of Ministers at the hostile reaction of the Catholic minority to Mr Faulkner's "Green Paper" proposals for extending the participation of Catholics. Ministers regret that Mr Faulkner's inclusion of a Catholic Minister in his Government has been greeted with derision. Each new step towards reform is being gobbled up by the remorseless advance of events.

The Labour party's newspaper "Labour Weekly" claimed yesterday that a "dramatic new breakthrough" could be expected from the Labour talks in Belfast next

week. Its report said the new policy was expected to move sharply towards the idea of direct rule from Westminster and the immediate ending of internment in Northern Ireland.

It quoted a Labour party source as saying: "We are now on the verge of a major policy announcement. The phase of the Downing Street declaration has ended. A new phase is starting, and it calls for much more radical measures even to begin to tackle Ulster's problems."

Some cynics in the Labour party fear that the Opposition might be allowing itself to become involved in a deliberate "operation" to frighten Mr Faulkner into greater cooperation with Whitehall. Dire warnings from Westminster of the consequences of refusing wholehearted cooperation might stimulate further concessions from the Unionist party at Stormont, it was said.

The wave of speculation is particularly alarming Right-wing Protestants.

Some Government officials feel it may backfire and precipitate guerrilla warfare on two fronts instead of one.

Derek Brown writes from Belfast: Mr Faulkner's visit came as a surprise yesterday in Northern Ireland, but the reaction, even from the Prime Minister's Right-wing critics, was not hostile.

At Stormont, it was said the Labour Party is actively considering advocating the withdrawal of part of all of the 14,000 troops in Ulster, and the abolition of Stormont and the introduction of direct rule.

Both policies would be anathema to the Unionists.

Only a little less distasteful to Mr Faulkner is Mr Wilson's 12-point plan for Ulster, which includes the suggestion of a Westminster commission with powers to veto Stormont legislation.

Some observers felt the visit would antagonise right-wing loyalists, many of whom have bitter memories of the Labour Government. But loyalist reaction was mainly limited to hopes that Mr Faulkner would spell out some home truths to the Opposition leaders.

Mr William Craig, the former Minister of Home Affairs, who is one of the Government's main critics, said he did not attach much importance to the talks. "I imagine Mr Faulkner is going to try to get them to take a more realistic view of the situation over here," he said.

"I think loyalists will be hoping that he is going to tell Mr Callaghan to behave himself. There is no doubt that Mr Callaghan did a lot of harm to this country when he was Home Secretary, and if he comes over to Northern Ireland he may well get a very hostile reception. Mr Faulkner may be advising him to reconsider his visit."

The words of two young children as they lay dying from crash injuries are being used in an accident-prevention campaign launched yesterday in a Lincolnshire police bulletin.

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Alaska	40-50	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
Algeria	60-70	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015

AROUND BRITAIN

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015
London	50-60	W 10-20	Partly cloudy	1015

Low pressure over the Atlantic, with a cold front moving across the British Isles. High pressure over the Azores.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

W. 10-20, S. 10-20, E. 10-20, N. 10-20.

Scotland and

the weather

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